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SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

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MILITARY COUNCIL OF WARSAW PACT FORCES MEETS

LD181718 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] From 16 to 18 April, a regular session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces took place in Minsk, in the Soviet Union. The session was chaired by Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

Taking part in the session were members of the Military Council and military delegations of the Bulgarian People's Army; the Hungarian People's Army; the National People's Army of the GDR; the Polish People's Army; the Army of the Romanian Socialist Republic; the Armed Forces of the USSR; the Czechoslovak People's Army; and organs of the command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. During the course of the session, some questions of the activity of the Joint Armed Forces were discussed, and relevant recommendations were adopted. The session took place in a working atmosphere, in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD161336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek addressed a disarmament conference session in Geneva today. He recalled the set of exceptionally important peace proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague, and stressed that these initiatives, by their substance, concern vitally important issues, and that in total they constitute a new, important higher degree of effort for peace and security, and totally disprove the myth about the alleged Soviet threat These proposals approach the central issue -- the reduction of the risks of a nuclear conflict -- in their entire complexity. After the latest announcement from Moscow that the USSR is ready to include in an agreement on medium-range missiles an obligation that it will liquidate its operational and tactical missiles in a relatively short and precisely defined period, not justifiable obstacles stand in the way of an agreement which would significantly contribute toward strengthening European and world security. However, it is necessary for NATO countries to manifest mature political will, fidelity to their word, and to not avoid the term liquidation or calculate on a technical modification of Pershing missiles.

Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to recall the proposals put forward by the socialist countries concerning the prohibition of chemical weapons and their liquidation, the creation of nuclear weapons-free zones in various parts of the European Continent, and proposals to reduce the number of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. Minister Chnoupek demanded that the Geneva conference concern itself far more deeply and comprehensively with nuclear disarmament problems, as well as with the issue of averting the arms race in space. Along with its allies, the CSSR has been putting forward new and concrete ideas to reduce military confrontation and to bring about progress in disarmament talks, on both a European and world-wide scale. Due to the West's attempts to gain one-sided military superiority through the feverish arms buildup, international relations have not yet been extricated from the risky zone of destabilization and confrontation. This is why it is necessary to achieve a breakthrough in negotiations of the Geneva conference. An exceptional opportunity has been created for this by the new climate of openness, which is beneficial to increasing trust and mutual understanding. It would be unforgivable to waste this chance that is being offered to Europe and all mankind, CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed at the Geneva disarmament conference.

GDR, CSSR POSITIONS AT GENEVA SESSION NOTED

LD162023 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] In a plenary session of the Geneva disarmament conference, the GDR and the CSSR today stressed their willingness for disarmament. Dr Harald Rose, the GDR ambassador, called on all countries to support as far as they could the Soviet proposals. He pointed out the agreement reached in consultation with the United States to withdraw those missiles from the GDR which had been deployed as a countermeasure to Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, after the signing of an agreement on medium-range missiles. As Ambassador Rose announced, a first exchange of opinions between representatives of the GDR and the FRG had proved that the two sides supported the withdrawal of medium-range missiles from Europe with no ifs or buts. CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek championed the formation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor along the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, which could reduce military confrontation in Europe. The GDR and the CSSR advanced proposals to this effect to the FRG Government and thus provided the opportunity for dialogue.

SOVIET MISSILE PROPOSAL, U.S. RESPONSE VIEWED

AU171601 Sofia BTA in English 1353 GMT 17 Apr 87

["An Opportunity Worth Seizing" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA political observer Nencho Khranov) -- Two developments with strong political implications have been focusing the attention of the international community over the last few days. First, that was Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's major speech in Prague, and then, the Soviet-American talks in Moscow. What these two events have in common is the earnest desire of the Soviet Union to contribute tangibly to a change for the better in the international atmosphere, to make resolute steps toward nuclear disarmament, to infuse a new spirit and meaning into Soviet-American relations. It is not by chance that the need for the elimination of European-based medium-range missiles was the centrepiece of both the Prague speech and of the talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in the Kremlin. Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev made new proposals which removed the obstacles to a deal raised by the other side and opened up a realistic opportunity for an early agreement.

During his talks with Mr. Shultz, the Soviet leader took another bold step by suggesting that the prospective Euromissile agreement should incorporate a Soviet commitment to eliminate its S.R.I.N.F. [Short-Range Intermediate Nuclear Forces] forces in a short and strictly defined term. It could well be expected that now the way to an agreement is finally open. And that would strongly catalyze the talks on nuclear and space weapons and the process of building mutual trust.

Washington was optimistic about this development, but it still confined its response to a non-committal formula: "interesting proposals, which should be discussed without NATO allies." Certainly, such a serious matter needs a careful and thorough consideration. What is puzzling is the fact that during his talks in Moscow, the U.S. secretary of state himself made a point of the old premise that the U.S. had better "ream" itself. What would it possibly do with those extra missiles, at a time when the Soviet Union assumes unilaterally to eliminate a whole class of these nuclear weapons? Obviously, the U.S. still thinks predominantly in terms of "nuclear deterrence", irrespective of the pressing need for new political thinking.

Just like other similar responsible Soviet-American meetings, the U.S. representative arrived in Moscow without serious diplomatic luggage, without new ideas and proposals. What is more, their stands on the issue of strategic nuclear weapons and on the averting of an arms race in space even show a withdrawal from the stands in Reykjavik. There exist preconditions for achieving this aim. The Soviet Union has covered its part of the road. Now we are waiting for Washington's contribution, its showing of political will and flexibility.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION GREETS USSR ARMS PROPOSAL

AU161158 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Apr 87 p 2

["Declaration of the Foreign Policy Commission of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" entitled "Total Support for New Soviet Initiative"]

[Text] At its 14 April 1987 meeting the Foreign Policy Commission of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria carefully reviewed the 28 February 1987 declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. [paragraph continues]

Gorbachev proposed removing U.S. and USSR medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe, as well as reducing, and later removing the operational-tactical missiles from the continent. Gorbachev's proposal is contained in the Soviet leader's Prague speech of 10 April 1987.

The commission greets the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives. These well-grounded and timely steps come at a time when the intensifying arms race is pushing the world toward a precipice and evokes an ever-growing concern among the peoples, especially in Europe -- a continent most densely saturated with nuclear and other weapons. The lack of significant progress in the disarmament talks strengthens this concern even more. At the same time, the USSR-U.S. Reykjavik meeting brought the talks close to concrete agreements and demonstrated that nuclear disarmament is a real possibility. Therefore the signing of a separate agreement between the USSR and the United States, aimed at fully removing U.S. and USSR medium-range missiles from Europe is of a vital importance in the present international situation.

The USSR's constructive steps on this central issue today open a real possibility of rapidly reaching an agreement, which would have great political, military, and psychological importance. The implementation of this proposal is facilitated by Mikhail Gorbachev's specific proposals also to advance toward radically solving the issue of the deployment of missiles with a range of 500-1,000 km. In Europe, as well as by the realistic approach of the Soviet state toward the issue of verifying the implementation of the future agreements.

The decision of the USSR to remove its missiles deployed in the CSSR and the GDR as a response to the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe after signing an agreement on the medium-range missiles and regardless of the results of discussing the issue of the operational-tactical missiles, is still binding. This decision was coordinated with the governments of the CSSR and the GDR.

Thus the European Continent will be freed from a significant part of the lethal nuclear burden and will advance toward the future without nuclear weapons, as is so much desired by all peoples on earth. The atmosphere of greater trust, which would be created, will become a stimulus to reach an agreement on reducing and removing strategic weapons and banning the deployment of weapons in space. It would also give an impetus to the beginning of talks on reducing armed forces and conventinal weapons in Europe. The Vienna meeting of the representatives of the states participating in the CSCE could contribute very much to this.

The improvement of the international situation requires tireless efforts on the part of all countries: not only the most powerful ones, from a military point of view, but also the small and medium-size states. It is namely from this understanding that the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and the world, is guided. The efforts to create a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons in our region is an expression of this policy. As repeatedly stated, there are no nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction on Bulgarian territory.

The Foreign Policy Commission of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the new Soviet initiatives. We believe they will meet with understanding, approval, and support the parliamentary circles of all interested countries. Now that a practice move forward in one of the most important areas of nuclear disarmament is beginning to emerge, one must not erect artificial barriers in front of working out agreement on cleansing Europe of nuclear weapons.

At a time when the states and peoples face fateful decisions it is especially important to use the authoritative voice of the parliaments and parliamentarians in favor of the first step toward nuclear disarmament. The Foreign Policy Commission of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria insistently appeals for everything possible to be done to accelerate the release of our continent and the entire world from nuclear weapons.

We express our readiness to cooperate and join the efforts to reach this highly humane goal.

ATANASOV COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT, PEACE

AU171740 Sofia BTA in English 1656 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA) -- "Bulgaria is doing everything within her power for the elimination of the nuclear threat, for the promotion of trust and cooperation among the peoples," said Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, meeting a delegation of the Central Committee of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, who attended the second meeting of veterans, resistance fighters and war victims in Vienna at the end of 1986. "We support the numerous Soviet initiatives and specific moves in the struggle for world peace and security, and we pursue an active policy for the enhancement of good-neighbour relations, for turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone and for the ecological protection of the Balkan peninsula. This is the principled and consistent stand of the entire Bulgarian people," Mr. Georgi Atanasov said.

The delegation handed the Bulgarian prime minister the final document of the meeting held under the motto "Let Us Work for Disarmament in an Atmosphere of Security and for a World of Peace, Freedom and Solidarity".

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Holds Talks with Todorov

AU152018 Sofia BTA in English 1926 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 15 (BTA) -- A delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, headed by Mr Tom Lantos, arrived here on a brief visit.

In the afternoon, the delegation had discussions with National Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov.

The participants in the discussion agreed that ways must be found to broaden the cooperation between Bulgaria and the United States, not only on a parliamentary level, but also in other fields such as the economy and culture. They noted that the establishment of closer contacts between the countries helps improve international relations in general and eases tensions in the world.

Mr Stanko Todorov noted that Bulgaria attaches great importance to the latest improvement of the relations between Bulgaria and the United States. He expressed satisfaction with the restoration of the Committee for Economic Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the U.S. and the resumption of a cultural agreement between the two countries. At the same time, the participants agreed that the bilateral trade and economic relations are still below their proper level.

Both sides to the talks commended the good cooperation established between the two countries in combatting drugs trafficking and the congressmen expressed gratitude to Bulgaria for assisting the American authorities in this matter.

Discusses Relations With Zhivkov

AU161311 Sofia BTA in English 1232 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Sofia, April 16 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov received today a delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress headed by Congressman Tom Lantos, which arrived in Bulgaria yesterday. The Bulgarian head of state and the American congressmen discussed the prospects for the further development of the bilateral relations. They noted that the first steps in that direction have already been taken and emphasized on the need for further efforts aimed at broadening the contacts between the two countries. The American politicians said that the aim of their visit is to find ways to broaden the cooperation.

There is a shared view that the differences in the two countries' ideologies and social systems must not be an obstacle to the development of their cooperation. "Now we all are getting more and more aware of the need to co-exist peacefully and to unite our efforts with the goal of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war," said Mr Zhivkov. [passage omitted]

Receives Briefing from Mladenov

AU162028 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov received a delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives led by Congressman Thomas Lantos. Here are some details about this meeting:

Touching upon the chief elements in their bilateral ties, Petur Mladenov stressed there is no question in Bulgarian-U.S. relations on which Bulgaria has not expressed its desire for a positive solution. In the past year, he pointed out, a useful dialogue has been established between various representatives of the two states, but it is evident that these first steps must be continued in a more effective direction.

The Bulgarian foreign minister briefed the congressmen on the main aspects of Bulgaria's international activity and stressed that Bulgaria, in participating with the socialist community, will continue to do what is necessary to implement the policy of peace and understanding, and to strengthen the spirit of Reykjavik, toward which the latest Soviet initiatives are directed.

National TV Interviews Lantos

AU181846 Sofia BTA in English 1739 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 18 (BTA) -- Three American congressmen believe that the relations between Bulgaria and the United States are bound to improve in the coming years.

In an interview for Bulgarian TV's "Panorama" weekly political review aired tonight, Mr Tom Lantos, a California Democrat and member of the U.S. House of Representatives, said that he expects Bulgaria to become an important partner of the United States in more than one field in the coming years.

After holding discussions with State Council President Todor Zhivkov, National Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov and Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, Mr Lantos said that there is a shared view that the time has now come to look into the future rather than the past. He said that Bulgaria has a considerable role to play in the building up of better understanding and the development of better trade, economic and cultural ties.

Congressmen Lantos, Benjamin Gilman, a New York Republican, and William Clinger, a Pennsylvania Republican, visited Bulgaria last Thursday and Friday.

Interviewed by Ms Daniela Kuneva of Bulgarian TV, they commended the contribution to the development of the bilateral cooperation of the visit to Bulgaria of U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead and of the visit to the United States of a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation.

Mr Gilman, who is member of the Narcotics Board with the House of Representatives, said that American experts are satisfied with their cooperation with Bulgaria in combatting international drugs trafficking. "Bulgaria is a major transit area of narcotics product. By sharing intelligence and working together we hope that we can make a breakthrough in fighting the international narcotics traffic. We are pleased with the cooperation with Bulgaria in this direction," he said.

On his part, Mr Clinger said that people in the United States have wrong notions of Bulgaria and likewise people in Bulgaria have wrong notions of Americans. He said that the American delegation had discussed in Sofia the need to establish more open relations and contacts in the fields of culture, politics, economics, and to set up a students' exchange. He said that such contacts are necessary in order to do away with hostility.

Asked about the results of Mr Shultz's visit to Moscow, Congressman Gilman said that the time has come for President Reagan's administration to use the opportunity and try to reach an agreement on arms cuts. He told Bulgarian viewers that the President is aware of the existing opportunity to reduce the current stockpiles of arms and that this will be number one on his agenda during the last two years of his Presidency. "I think the opportunity is enormous and probably we have never been as close to getting to the substance of an agreement as we are today," he said.

Lantos Views Meetings, Departs

AU161821 Sofia BTA in English 1639 GMT 16 Apr 87

["U.S. Congress Delegation Completes Its Visit" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 16 (BTA) -- Congressman Tom Lantos said that the delegation held a number of fruitful meetings and that they felt optimistic about the cooperation between Bulgaria and the U.S.A., before the delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress left the country after the completion of its visit to this country.

Mr. Lantos stressed that the beginning of the improvement of the relations between the two countries had been [illegible] that the two countries had shown goodwill and stood on the right road.

Mr. Tom Lantos expressed hope that the official and unofficial contacts would become more frequent, that the trade and cultural exchange would grow. There is a good example already in the struggle against international drug traffic.

The U.S. congressman pointed out that Bulgaria adheres to all obligations from Helsinki.

He stressed that the two countries were searching for new possibilities for a step-by-step development of the relations in other spheres, where according to him good prospects existed.

USSR ENVOY BRIEFS POLITBURO ON SHULTZ VISIT

AU191639 Sofia BTA in English 1543 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today a special Soviet envoy, Mr Vadim Loginov, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

The two politicians held a short discussion after which the Soviet envoy briefed the Politburo of the BCP CC on the talks between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Mr George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. Mr Loginov then extended greetings to Mr Zhivkov on behalf of the Soviet leadership. Mr Zhivkov thanked his guest for the greetings and for the interesting information. He expressed the full support of the Bulgarian Communists and of all people of this country for the constructive and dynamic peace policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state. He also asked Mr Loginov to relay his greetings to the Soviet party and state leadership. Mr Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting.

FILIPOV RECEIVES SOVIET COOPERATIVES' LEADER

AU171935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov received in Sofia Mikhail Trunov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives of the USSR and vice president of the International Cooperative Alliance, who is leading the Soviet delegation to the regular session of the Conference of Chairmen of Central Cooperative Unions and Councils of the CEMA Member States. Information was exchanged on topical problems in the development of the cooperative movement in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

POLITBURO APPROVES OF ZHIVKOV VISIT TO POLAND

AU191846 Sofia BTA in English 1815 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was briefed today on the friendly working visit to Poland of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, held on April 9 and 10, 1987 at the invitation of Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of Poland's Council of State.

The Politburo assesses highly the cordial talks, held in the spirit of fraternal friendship and complete unity of the positions of the two sides on all matters. The agreements reached at the meeting convincingly demonstrate the development of the fruitful ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party and are a new considerable contribution to the strengthening and broadening of the bilateral relations.

The Politburo of the BCP CC believes that the two countries' readiness to further develop their cooperation bearing in mind at the same time the new requirements of the current stage of the construction of socialism and the restructuring processes in the countries of the socialist community corresponds to the interests of the two states, promotes their further economic growth and the improvement of their people's wellbeing and serves the interests of socialism. Bulgaria and Poland are for the dynamic development of the multilateral cooperation between the CMEA member-states, for the further improvement of its mechanisms and the application of new and more progressive forms of interaction complying with the recommendations made by the top level working meeting held in Moscow last November.

The Politburo of the BCP CC fully supports the assessment made during the talks of the current complicated international situation. Bulgaria and Poland firmly support the constructive foreign policy of the Soviet Union and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's peace initiatives which open the way for the elimination of all nuclear weapons and the creation of a world free of wars and violence. The two countries will continue to work for the implementation of these initiatives and the proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member-states on the halting of the arm race and on disarmament. The two countries are ready to make their contribution to the struggle to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war, to strengthen peace and develop dialogue and peaceful cooperation with all countries of Europe and the world.

The Politburo of the BCP CC approves the agreements reached by the two countries' party and state leaders and will instruct the respective party and state bodies, offices and companies to elaborate and implement concrete measures for the further broadening of the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET WRITERS -- Sofia, April 17 (BTA) -- The new trends in the contacts between the Unions of Bulgarian Translators and Writers and the Union of Writers of the USSR are mapped out in the plan for cooperation between these organizations signed here today. The plan gives prominence to the initiatives to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. Soviet writers will participate in the Day of Bulgarian Poetry dedicated to the jubilee and in the official session the influence of Soviet literature on the literary process in Bulgaria. The problems of modern literary work will be discussed at the meeting of young writers of the socialist countries which will take place under the sign of the anniversary of the October Revolution. Young Soviet writers and translators will take an active part in its work. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1650 GMT 17 Apr 87 AU]

MIKHAYLOV MEETS CPSU LECTURERS -- Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received a group of lecturers from the CPSU Central Committee who are visiting our country in accordance with the plan on cooperation between the two fraternal countries. During the talk, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the guests were briefed on the implementation of the strategic course for qualitatively new growth worked out by the 13th BCP Congress. The meeting was attended by Todor Ganchev, head of the BCP Central Committee Ideological Policy Department. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 25 Mar 87 AU]

REPORT SAYS 'CERTAIN' COMMUNISTS MAY BE 'REHABILITATED'

AU182012 Paris AFP in English 2001 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Prague, April 18 (AFP) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO, said Saturday that "certain" Communists excluded from the party in 1968 may be "rehabilitated" so they can be involved in the "remodelling" of society.

The report coincides with a debate on the subject within the Czechoslovak leadership, following the recent visit of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

RUDE PRAVO said many Czechoslovaks who "sincerely support the policies of the Soviet Communists" are "fellow-citizens who, during the crisis years failed in their duty but have since, by their honest work and active life, mended their ways and have never broken with the Soviet Union or the party."

The paper excluded the possibility of rehabilitating "leaders of the right, who carry the responsibility for provoking the political crisis" of 1968 and maintain their opposition to the system today.

Czechoslovakia must "accelerate the move towards the Soviet Union," said the newspaper, "we are heading towards the same goals, by the same way."

Meantime a petition calling for a reform of the country's military service system was launched last month and has already received strong support in Czechoslovakia, according to the country's main human rights movement, Charter 77.

In a letter addressed to the Federal Assembly, Charter 77 spokesmen Jan Litomisky, Josef Vohryzek and Libuse Silhanova, said the project had been well received by young Czechoslovaks, who had signed a petition supporting it.

The project, which denounces "the atmosphere of fear and violence in the Czechoslovak Army," proposes a shortening of the compulsory two year military service, exemption for fathers, the right to freely practice religion, and the possibility of community service for conscientious objectors.

PRAGUE CITES RUDE PRAVO ON 1969 CPCZ CC SESSION

LD171029 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Press Review]

[Text] We now bring you the editorial in RUDE PRAVO on the session of the CPCZ Central Committee of 17 April 1969.

The editorial entitled Along the Path Tested by Time, [Cestou, Kterou Proverila Doba] states that that session had a profound influence on the further development of the party and the whole of society. Its resolutions, above all the election of Comrade Gustav Husak to the head of the party, paved the way for the defeat of the right-wing and counterrevolutionary forces, for overcoming the crisis in the party and society, and for setting out the new political course of building an advanced socialist society.

After the April session, the party once again began to shape itself on Marxist-Leninist principles. A short-term program of consolidation was worked out, and the implementation of that program made it possible to surmount the protracted crisis in the party and society, and led to the accomplishment of the great task of leading our people and our republic to a calm and untroubled life. Indeed, after 2 years of dedicated, relentless, and persuasive political organization work by hundreds of thousands of Communists, the 14th party congress held in May 1971 was able to justly claim that our society had consolidated itself, and that the economy had stabilized itself and was undergoing a dynamic rate of development. The social and legal rights of the people had been guaranteed. Through its political course and concrete results, the CPCZ was again gaining ever greater trust and support from the working class and other strata of the working people. It had once again become the leading force in our socialist society and a firm element in the international communist movement.

In reflecting on the past, our party seeks, above all, lessons for the present, notes the editorial. It is trying to elucidate the experience which is helping us to implement our current policy. The hindsight of almost 2 decades has fully confirmed the justification of the political course and the path chosen at that time. The document "Lessons...." [from the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society after the 13th CPCZ Congress -- title of the official document] summarizes the experience gained by the party and society from the crisis period. The document notes, among other things, the significance of the consistent application of the Leninist principles of guiding the party and society, and the ability to find responses to topical issues, eradicate the shortcomings and mistakes of the past, mobilize the whole party into activity commensurate with current problems, and react promptly to the new phenomena in all spheres of the development of social life.

These "Lessons..." have lasting and undiminishing validity and they spur us to urgently and consistently tackle the new and pressing problems in the process of the development of society brought about by the changing conditions at home and abroad. In a historically short period, the party has managed to achieve such important results thanks to the fact that the Central Committee correctly defined the objectives and methods of implementation of party policy. It won wide support from Communists and those with no party affiliation, and the whole of the National Front for the implementation of its policy, and through consistent, persuasive political organization work, it put that policy into effect. It acted on the principle that still fully applies today, namely that there must not be any conflict between words and actions, that in order to assert the leading role of the party it is important to find the correct bearings, set targets that reflect the demands of the further development of society, but at the same time win sufficient support for their fulfillment from the ranks of the working people and ensure the determination to achieve those targets. Important social tasks cannot be accomplished with the resources of the party and its members alone; instead the party must demonstrate its importance in society and win over the broad masses of the people to accomplish those tasks.

In the process of consolidating itself, the party set out its strategic line for the further development of our economy, continues the editorial in RUDE PRAVO. The documents of the 14th congress stated that the main content of the party's economic policy must be to consistently and comprehensively raise the efficiency of the national economy based on the full application of intensive growth factors. Subsequently in its development, the situation in our economy underwent a number of changes. For example, it became possible to somewhat reduce the consumption of raw materials and energy and increase the degree of involvement of our economy in international economic integration in the framework of the CEMA. [paragraph continues]

A higher dynamism of production is being achieved, and considerably greater emphasis is now being placed on the development of science and technology, and so forth.

The basic content of the strategic guidelines worked out shortly after 1969 are still valid, and is contained in the resolution of the 17th party congress on speeding up socioeconomic development.

This can be expressed in such a way that it was possible and necessary to announce the course for the acceleration of socioeconomic development in our country on the basis and in connection with the results that were achieved in the fulfillment of the policy of the 14th party congress aimed at raising the efficiency of the national economy. This course represents its continuation and its development on a higher level. In this lies the continuity in the economic policy and in other spheres of our party's activity.

Scientific and technical progress is a key link in the acceleration of socioeconomic development, stresses the leading article. In this section too, it is necessary to implement higher requirements and to aim the efforts at the utilization of all existing possibilities -- to improve the quality of management, to improve the prerequisites for the fulfillment of the tasks, but to demand a higher contribution for the society too. The previous experience showed, as it is emphasized in the documents from the 17th congress and the 5th session of the party's Central Commitee, that the achievement of a qualitatively higher level of forces of production is impossible without substantial changes in the economic mechanism. This is why the preparation of the restructuring of the economic system, so that it would support intensive economic development and increase in production efficiency and quality, is on the agenda at present time. A detailed schedule of further works is now being worked out according to the principle of this restructuring. In order to achieve the objectives set out by the party it is necessary to unfold a broad activity of the people and to create a possibility for them to implement their creative forces and abilities. This means that we have to aim at the deepening of socialist democracy and at the full utilization of all possibilities rendered by socialist order and its political system. In the spirit of the principle -- more socialism, more democracy, our party too, set out absolutely new tasks and directions. Of how to go on in deepening the development of democratism of our political system, the life of the national front and its individual organizations, the economic sphere and cooperative movement, the activity of national committees, legislative bodies and other sections of the public life.

It is necessary to use in a more intensive way the possibilities which are emerging from the economic integration of the CEMA member-countries, in particular in the economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union. As the Czechoslovak-Soviet talks confirmed last week, the implementation of direct contacts between enterprises, the establishment of joint enterprises and organizations, the deepening of production specialization and cooperation, the improvement of quality of coordination in science and research and in other spheres, are the main path for attaining top standards in decisive spheres.

What is attention to be mainly focused on at present time? asks the RUDE PRAVO leading article.

In his final speech at the 5th session of the party's Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak answered this question in the following words: The decisive factor, which must now be stressed, is to consistently implement the adopted conclusions on all levels, in the sections of the party and in the whole society and to observe everywhere the unity of words and deeds. It is necessary to emphasize this once again, because the best possible resolutions, which are not implemented remain just a collection of wishes. The exactingness of our objectives requires the intensification on all levels -- starting with the Central Committee and its bodies -- of critical view of the fulfillment of the tasks, and of shortcomings which are still plentiful in various spheres, and the energetic pursuit of their correction.

In conclusion, the leading article points out that we have to bear in mind that the constant checking of the correctness of our political line has always been and will continue to be social practice as will our deeds by which we contribute to socialist contruction, and the results that we achieve on this path. We possess sufficient power to fulfill and turn into reality the program objctives of the 17th Party Congress. The results achieved since April 1969 represent a live and inspiring impetus for our present efforts.

JAKES CLAIMS RESTRUCTURING 'FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE'

LD170601 Prague Television Service in Czech 1710 GMT 16 Apr 87

[From the "Economic Diary" program]

[Text] Many suggestions for the restructuring of the economic mechanism were discussed at yesterday's meeting between journalists and Comrade Milos Jakes. The main theme of the Journalists' Wednesday was the conclusions of the 5th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, and we took the opportunity to ask two questions:

[Unidentified correspondent] The character of international cooperation among CEMA member-countries is now beginning to change in many areas. How do you evaluate the current contribution of the Czechoslovak research and development base for the complex program of scientific and technical progress of CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000? In our view it is taking place too slowly.

[Begin Jakes recording] It can be said that we are taking an active role. After initial shortcomings emerged, the tasks were clarified and reallocated. Work then began running smoothly and will be finished in time. The basic shortcoming lies in the fact that so far, I would say, we have not always been successful in designating the producer at the same time as the manufacturer. This is because the manufacturer cannot be designated when it is already going into production. He must be designated in time so that he can prepare for such manufacturing. Secondly, I think that we in Czechoslovakia took on too much with regard to what we will be realizing later, that is, we are contributing to many more things, designing both scientifically and technically, then the number that will be manufactured by us later. So, what we should have been concerned with was better concentrating our strengths. I think that it is not such a great mistake because the experiences will be useful later anyway. [end recording]

[Unidentified correspondent] You spoke about the unwillingness of economic management workers on an enterprise and even sector level to change the structure of production, to touch these things that are already running, that even give certain results now, but things that cannot be of interest to our society. Designers, inventors and authors of new ideas, creative workers, come up against such unwillingness. How can we achieve a change in thinking of those who make the decisions? I do not think that a campaign will be enough.

[Begin Jakes recording] What matters is a change in the existing climate, which is connected with the egalitarianism and its overcoming. Secondly, the economic tools should stimulate this activity much more. Sadly, those in force still do not do this today, even though this activity would be very desirable for the management workers who make the decisions. Today they somteimes think of it as a waste of time, that it interferes or complicates their lives. What is important in this context, and that is a great problem for the moment, that where such inventions, improvements and positive things exist, attention is not being given to disseminating them widely, that they often do not leave the gates of the factory where they were developed. That is a great weak point. We must think this question through and simply look for other ways of appreciating the good work of designers. In the final analysis, however, what matters is a change in the climate, and the fundamental change can only be achieved by a change in the economic tools, that is by means of restructuring the economic mechanism. [end recording]

TV VIEWS SLOW PACE OF INDUSTRIAL RESTRUCTURING

LD192202 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Summary] Given a platform in the regular spot of the Sunday edition of "Television Newsreel", entitled "A Platform for Views," the managing director of ZPA Works in Cakovice had this to say about the pace of restructuring in Czechoslovakia:"

[Begin ZPA manager recording] "I believe that it is not taking place quickly enough. I think that it is taking place very slowly and I believe that its biggest failing is the fact that people are not, in practice, taking part in it at all. We, for instance, from here, from Cakovice, and I also now this about my counterparts from other manufacturing organizations, are in fact not participating in this process. No one has asked what bothers us. No one has asked under what conditions we would like to experiment. I think that this is because our enterprise was not consolidated for a long time, and that therefore, the start of restructuring would not for that reason be so good, but nonetheless I believe that the bad experiences we have from past development could be useful. I believe that it is not possible for only people from high educational establishments, from amongst the ranks of the theoretical front, to share in the restructuring. What am I to tell our workers here about the implications of restructuring? He is only interested in us having funds to modernize the factory and to raise production."

TRADE UNION CONGRESS ELECTS OFFICIALS, CLOSES

LD180509 Prague Television Service in Czech 1025 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Live relay of closing proceedings of the 11th All-Trade Union Congress in Prague]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted -- reporter sets scene of congress]

[Unidentified correspondent] The congress signature tune is now being played in the hall and the delegates welcome Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and other members of the delegation. [long applause]

The afternoon section of the deliberation will be conducted by Comrade Vaclav Bezel.

[Bezel] Esteemed comrades, esteemed guests! I open the next part of the deliberations of the 11th All-Trade Union Congress. Allow me to inform the Congress about the results of the constituent meeting of the trade union Central Council and the Control and Audit Commission of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The Central Council constituent meeting elected Comrade Miroslav Zavidil to the post of chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. [applause]

Comrade Ivan Gonko was elected to the post of first deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. [applause]

Vaclav Bezel, chairman of Czech Council of Trade Unions, was elected deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. [applause]

Comrade Frantisek Brabenec [applause], Comrade Viliam Kozik, Comrade Jan Lobersiner, Comrade Jiri Neubert, Comrade Miroslav Spaniel, Comrade Miloslav Stancel, and Comrade Jirina Vesela were elected secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions. [applause]

Apart from the named Comrades, other comrades were elected members of the presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions: Comrade (Blanka Cizova), Comrade Valeria Dugasova, Comrade (Ladislav Funka), Comrade Zdenek Hlozek, Comrade (Tatiana Kardosova), Comrade (Josef Karaba), Comrade Jiri Klega, Comrade Mikulas Litvak, Comrade Jozef Lukac, Comrade Helena Majzlanova, Comrade (Zdenek Manek), Comrade Stanislav Masek, Comrade Ludvik Opletal, Comrade (Eva Parsikova), Comrade Jarmila Pokorna, Comrade Vladimir Polednik, Comrade (Marie Popova), Comrade (Petr Stern), Comrade (Lubomir Titl), Comrade (Josef Strejbal), Comrade (Vladimir Treska), Comrade Otakar Vesely, Comrade Marcela Vokrouhlikova, and Comrade (Eva Zemkova). [applause]

The constituent meeting has elected the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions, whose members are Comrades Miroslav Zavodil, Ivan Gonko, Vaclav Bezel, Frantisek Brabenec, Viliam Kozik, Jan Lobersiner, Jiri Neubert, Miroslav Spaniel, Miloslav Stancel, Jirina Vesela and Frantisek (?Tonk). [applause]

Comrade Stefan Polak has been elected the chairman of the Auditing Commission. Comrade Karel Dvoracek has been elected the commission's first deputy chairman and Comrade Ludovit Zervan has been elected the deputy chairman. [applause]

Comrades. Allow me on behalf of all of us to sincerely congratulate all comrades on their election into the responsible posts of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Auditing Commission.

Esteemed comrades, esteemed guests. We will now proceed to discuss the final documents of the 11th All-Trade Union Congress to be submitted by the chairman of the drafting commission, Comrade Jiri Neubert, whom I will now ask to take the floor. [passage omitted]

[Neubert] The commission furthermore received proposals that the congress resolution pay tribute to Comrade Karel Hoffmann's years-long work for the benefit of the development of the Czechoslovak and international trade union movement. [prolonged applause] The drafting commission has therefore recommended that on page one, after the first paragraph of the draft resolution, the following text be inserted:

It appreciates especially the significant contribution of the years-long work of Comrade Karel Hoffmann for the development of the revolutionary trade union movement and his endeavors to strengthen the unity of the international trade union movement and its capability to take actions. [passage omitted]

GENERAL DISCUSSES UNDESIRABLE PHENOMENA IN ARMY

AU170940 [Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 9 April on page 3 carries an approximately 1,400-word interview with Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army's [CSLA] Main Political Administration, headlined "We Are Searching for New Ways." The interview is "prepared" by Pavel Hrabica.

In the interview, which is in connection with the recent annual membership meetings and conferences on various levels of the organizations of the Socialist Youth Union [SYU] in the Army, Klicha says in part that in addition to "positive" aspects and experience, the SYU meetings and conferences also discussed matters such as the "low effectiveness of training compared with the time expended," the "shortage of spare parts for repairs of combat technology, the still continuing problems as regards soldiers' conduct, their discipline, and the incorrect relationship among themselves." A "formalist work" of the SYU organizations was mentioned, too, Klicha says.

In another part of the interview, Klicha notes that although the "absolute majority" of the SYU functionaries in the CSLA fulfill their duties honestly, there also are functionaries "who have problems with discipline, are passive when it comes to fulfilling military and unionist [svazacke] duties. This aspect of functionaries was rightly criticized." Klicha states.

Klicha further notes that only 30-40 percent of the draftees starting their military service are SYU members.

Discussing the role of those commanding Army units. Klicha says a commander must see to it that within the framework of his activity he creates conditions for the all-round development of SYU organization's activity. "We find enough examples and commanders where the cooperation between the two sides is of high standard. But there also are examples to the contrary, when the commander is not greatly interested in unionists' cooperation or he makes an insufficient use of it. What are the causes? Apart from the so-called objective causes, for example the lack of time [casove vytizeni], there are also subjective reasons. Not all the military schools and academies have SYU work, which is interesting enough for pupils and students to find a nonformalist relationship with it," Klicha states. In another part of the interview, he mentions that 'formalism continues as regards the development of some movements, such as, for the movement, 'For Voluntary Teetotalism,' or 'For Higher Examples of SYU Members in Discipline.' They are negatively affected also by the fact that some young boys join the Army with incorrect values and conduct. What I mean is, they don't have the ability to adapt to the military regimen, follow its drinking rules, and avoid incorrect relationships between younger and older soldiers. But also coarseness, violence, sniffing hallucinogenous substances [fetovani] and such like," Klicha says in part.

COURT SENTENCES 'UNAUTHORIZED' SLOVAK CATHOLIC PRIEST

AU141823 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Prague, April 14 (AFP) -- An "unauthorized" Slovak Catholic priest, Stefan Javorsky, has been sentenced to eight months in prison for obstructing the religious authorities, dissident sources said here Tuesday.

Mr. Javorsky, 62, was convicted and sentenced on April 6 by a district Court in Poprad, northern Slovakia, for having continued to celebrate mass in a private home despite a ban imposed by the authorities.

He has appealed against the conviction, the sources said.

Mr. Javorsky also received prison terms in 1975 and 1981.

On Monday, Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal called for Soviet-style "perestroika", or reconstruction, and for the removal of "prejudices and pointless restraints" in Czechoslovakia.

PRAGUE TV CARRIES DOCUMENTARY ON GORBACHEV VISIT

LD192156 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech at 1810 GMT on 19 April carries a 1-hour documentary showing highlights of CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev's 8-11 April visit to the CSSR. A television correspondent says that "the Czechoslovak people prepared for the distinguished guest from the country which is closest to us, an exciting and spontaneous atmosphere, full of understanding, consent and good feeling. Comrade Gorbachev is for us the symbol of new thinking, a struggle for a higher level of socialist society, for greater democracy. We feel that he represents a new future to which we subscribe."

The documentary shows highlights from his arrival at Prague airport, the Prague Castle, his walk-abouts in Prague, his visit to the CDK factory, and the speech made at the friendship rally.

After showing highlights of his visit to Bratislava and to a cooperative farm, and of Gorbachev's departure for home the commentary concludes by saying that "the visit was undoubtedly a milestone in the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations. It confirmed our profound support for the innovatory line of revolutionary transformations which are taking place in the Soviet Union. We are pursuing the same objectives. We are going along the same path."

PRAVDA REPORTS U.S. SENATORS MEETINGS IN PRAGUE

AU191353 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Apr 87 p 2

[CTK report: "CSSR-U.S. Talks on Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion, received a delegation of U.S. Congress, which is paying a visit to the CSSR, in Prague yesterday [14 April]. The delegation is headed by Eligio Kika de la Garza, chairman of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Agriculture, and includes Congressmen Charles W. Stenholm, Robert F. Smith, and Steven C. Gunderson. Jaromir Obzina informed the guests about Czechoslovak Government plans for scientific-technical progress through to the year 2000. On the agenda of the talks also were concrete possibilities of cooperation between the CSSR and the United States in science and technology in the coming period. This activity could concentrate, in particular, on the exchange of information and establishment of further contacts between the two countries' scientific worksites and institutes of higher learning.

The U.S. Congressional delegation, headed by E. de la Garza, chairman of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Agriculture, was received yesterday in the Prague Carolineum by Zdenek Ceska, rector of the Charles University and corresponding member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. At the meeting they signed an agreement on cooperation between Charles University and Texas A and M University, and a similar agreement on cooperation was signed by Michal Kovac, rector of the Advanced School of Agriculture in Nitra, with Texas A and M.

Richard Nejezchleb, chairman of the Paramilitary and Security Committee of the Chamber of Nations, together with the two chairmen of Foreign Committees of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly, Vaclav Stafek and Miroslav Stepan, and other members of these committees, received in Prague yesterday Democratic Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Forces Committee, and Republican Senator John William Warner with retinue. On the agenda for the talks was an exchange of views on disarmament issues in the sphere of nuclear and conventional weapons, East-West relations, and current international developments. Julian M. Niemczyk, U.S. ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

Senators Sam Nunn and John William Warner were received also by Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs, in Prague yestereday. They discussed current international issues, especially disarmament, as well as CSSR-U.S. bilateral issues. Julian M. Niemczyk, U.S. ambassador to the CSSR, also attended the reception.

NIER MEETS WITH WHITEHEAD IN WASHINGTON

LD180344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Washington, 17 Apr (ADN) -- Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, met in Washington today with John Whitehead, U.S. undersecretary of state, for a talk. Scope for continuing the political dialogue and the development of bilateral relations in various areas were discussed. Kurt Nier affirmed the GDR's willingness to develop relations with the United States on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and thus make a contribution toward consolidating confidence and stability in international relations.

The exchange of views on international problems focused on the fundamental issues of safeguarding peace. With reference to the latest USSR proposals, Kurt Nier emphasized that the GDR, together with its allies, is doing everything in its power to save mankind from a nuclear inferno and to liberate it from the burden of nuclear and other arms.

He said that the immediate signing of an agreement between the USSR and United States on the elimination on their medium-range missiles in Europe is especially urgent. As a result of the talks between the Soviet leadership and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in Moscow, a great opportunity has been opened up to achieve such an agreement shortly, and to solve the issue of operational and tactical missiles constructively.

John Whitehead assessed the talks of Secretary of State Shultz in Moscow as positive and said that at present, consultations with U.S. allies are taking place. It is hoped that concrete results will be achieved on this question at the Geneva negotiations.

Kurt Nier also met Rozanne Ridgway, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, for a talk. He was in Washington for consultations at the invitation of William Bodde, deputy area minister of the U.S. State Department, in the course of which current international problems and issues of relations between the GDR and the United States were discussed. The talks were attended by Dr Gerhard Herder, GDR ambassador to the United States, and Francis Meehan, U.S. Ambassador to the GDR.

FRG'S MISCHNICK HOLDS TALKS WITH HONECKER, OTHERS

Comments on Contacts

LD091350 Hamburg DPA in German 0707 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Weimar, (DPA) -- According to FDP Bundestag Group Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick, the talks between the FDP and the GDR Liberal-Democratic Party of Germany (LDPD) serve above all, the interests of people in the two German states and the preservation of peace. Mischnick said this late Wednesday evening to LDPD Chairman Manfred Gerlach in Weimar, when he handed over a message of greetings from FDP party chairman Bangemann. [passage omitted]

According to FDP spokesman Stefan Heydeck, Gerlach said earlier in a talk with the three-man FDP delegation that there would be a further increase this year in the number of people below pensionable age allowed to travel from the GDR to the FRG on urgent family business. Their talks also dealt with open questions such as the course of the Elbe border and contacts between the Bundestag and the GDR People's Chamber.

The spokesman also told journalists that Gerlach had positively assessed the detente and foreign policy of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. According to the FDP it has already become a matter of course over the past 5 years for leading representatives of the two parties to visit each other's party congresses. This was "a piece of normalization in intra-German relations." [passage omitted]

Meets With Honecker

LD102208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1215 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP group in the FRG Bundestag for a talk in the Council of State building in Berlin today.

The talk took place in an open and businesslike atmosphere. The partners agreed that at the present time, there was no more important task than the safeguarding of peace for every responsible politician. In this connection, Erich Honecker praised the role of the FDP with regard to a new phase of detente policy and commitment to the European system of treaties. Wolfgang Mischnick reaffirmed the FDP's interest in the development of normal relations with the GDR and the other socialist states.

Erich Honecker stressed that for the GDR, the safeguarding of peace is the key question of relations between the two German states. The GDR stands by the commitment that never again war and only peace must emanate from German soil. It expects the same from the FRG. For the majority of mankind the question of war or peace is linked today with the question of to be or not to be. Security today is only possible together, on the basis of equal security for all. Peaceful coexistence must become the normal course of events. Not weapons, but political reason and realism, must decide the future. No one must be allowed to sacrifice people's hopes of peace to Star Wars.

Erich Honecker pointed to the great significance of Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative on the reaching of an immediate separate agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. This presents the historic opportunity to take a real step toward disarmament and remove the nuclear nightmare from Europe. Both German states are directly affected by the questions of missile deployment; that is why they were in favor of an early agreement being reached on the elimination of medium-range weapons.

In this connection, the partners in the talk welcomed with satisfaction the fact that during an initial exchange of views between government representatives of the GDR and the FRG there was agreement that both German states should support the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe without question. This is a very significant result.

Erich Honecker said that with regard to the relations between the GDR and the FRG, the reality of the existence of two German states with different social systems and alliance allegiance must be respected. The basis of relations is the Basic Treaty and Honecker's joint declaration with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985. The GDR is interested in continuing the dialogue with the responsible political forces in the FRG and the mutually beneficial cooperation in the practical spheres that are important for both sides.

There was agreement between the partners in the talk on the importance of parliamentary contacts for the normalization of relations between the two states. It was stressed that there had been a great deal of positive achievement in relations between the GDR and the FRG. There is good potential for the further expansion of relations. The pre-condition for this is the reliable safeguarding of peace and the creation of an international climate of detente. The goal of both German states must be to work for this.

Taking part in the talk were: State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, chief of the chancery of the chairman of the Council of State; Karl Seidel, director of the West Germany Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Horst Dahlmeyer, Wolfgang Mischnick's personal adviser.

Sees Sindermann

LD102338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Apr (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received today Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FRG's FDP Bundestag group. During an exchange of views in the People's Chamber building, which passed off in an open atmosphere, Horst Sindermann explained the standpoint of the GDR People's Chamber on questions of the GDR's domestic and foreign policy. Horst Sindermann underlined that in the interest of peace and the further normalization of relations between the two German states, the time has come for normal official contacts between the GDR People's Chamber and the FRG Bundestag. A great responsibility for ensuring that war must never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace, must be shared, above all, by the parliaments in the two German states in official political dialogue. The GDR People's Chamber is ready for this.

The People's Chamber president agreed with Mischnick that arms expenditure in the world has reached a horrific level. He referred to the appeal by the Warsaw Pact states to declare a moratorium which contains a freeze on military expenditure for 1-2 years on a mutual basis. The parliaments, which adopt the state budgets, have a great opportunity here for further confidence-building between the states.

On the question concerning the responsibility of the two German states for the preservation and safeguarding of peace, Wolfgang Mischnick pointed out that his party agrees on many points with the GDR. The FDP has thus cultivated relations with parliaments and parties of the Warsaw Pact states for nearly 30 years. This also includes regular contacts between his Bundestag group and the People's Chamber, which has at all times proved to be constructive and useful. He sees no sensible or relevant reason to further postpone the start of official relations between the FRG Bundestag and the GDR People's Chamber.

PRC COAL MINISTER VISITS, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

AU191517 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin -- On Wednesday [15 April] Yu Hongen, PRC minister of coal industry, arrived in Berlin for talks on deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the PRC in the area of coal industry. He and Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister of coal and energy, discussed how both countries can cooperate even more closely for mutual benefit in coal strip mining and coal refining.

MITTAG ADDRESSES PRC JOURNALISTS IN BERLIN

LD170532 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today outlined the GDR's domestic and foreign policy to a delegation of Chinese journalists. During the meeting in Berlin, he explained the results of the unity of economic and social policy, which has been (?in force) for over a decade and a half. The policy has also formed the core of the economic strategy with a view to the year 2000. The SED devotes the greatest attention to modern productive forces and is increasingly utilizing key technologies in economic growth.

Guenter Mittag underlined that the policy for the welfare of the people includes consistent support for the preservation of peace. The GDR supports with all its might the proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev for freeing the world of nuclear weapons. It is actively helping to ensure that a zero option in medium-range missiles is achieved. To this end it has been suggested to the FRG federal chancellor that there should be joint negotiations, together with the CSSR, on a nuclear weapon-free corridor in Central Europe.

Referring to relations between the GDR and the PRC, Guenter Mittag said they will be further deepened in important areas. The GDR is looking forward to the imminent visit to the GDR by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and prime minister.

HONECKER GREETS HUNGARIAN TU LEADER GASPAR

AU170711 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed the most heartfelt greetings and congratulations to Sandor Gaspar, WFTU president and president of the National Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions, on his 70th birthday. The telegram says:

"The communists and all working people of our socialist fatherland respect and value you as a consistent representative of the interests of the workers class and of all working people, as an ardent internationalist who is placing his entire strength and rich experiences in the service of peace and social progress.

"Your life and struggle are firmly linked with the development of the WFTU as a major force for the securing of peace, for the preservation and development of the political, economic, and social gains and of the rights of the workers class and of all working people."

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS GORBACHEV'S PRAGUE PROPOSALS

AU152014 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Apr 87 p 3

[Foreign Affairs Correspondent Istvan Zalai commentary: "The Chances of a Breakthrough"]

[Text] The alpinists' sport is a difficult one. Climbing on a steep mountainside and getting to the summit require adequate caution and even more courage. The element of risk constantly follows their ascent because there is a widening abyss under their path and even a wrong step can lead to dangerous consequences. He who makes a mistake can drag the others along, just as reaching the summit also requires joint efforts. Therefore, together to the summit or together into the abyss?

In his speech in Prague on 10 April CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev compared our world of today to alpinists facing such a choice or decision. The final question -- together to the summit or together to the abyss? -- is not meant to instill some sort of fear, but to make us understand where the drama of the nuclear age lies and that we can find a real solution only together, and this solution can be nothing but progress toward the summit -- together. It is far from easy to recognize all this and act accordingly. The everyday actions of international politics prove that, but they also signal nowadays that the number of people who recognize how closely knit the security ropes are -- ropes that also connect the fate of alpinists -- is slowly increasing.

The Stakes [subhead]

In this spirit, it is worth asking the main questions of international politics: Can the disarmament talks be moved from their quagmire, and can the long-awaited breakthrough follow? There is hope, says the authentic Soviet opinion; there are possibilities, -- says the United States. All this seems encouraging. After so many years of tensions, which have not yet disappeared, Moscow and Washington are closer -- or perhaps quite close -- to an arms limitation agreement. The last agreement -- SALT II -- was signed 8 years ago; there is a chance now that the long fast will be broken.

The stakes are high. It would be extremely important in itself if intermediate-range missiles disappeared on both sides of this continent, which is overcrowded with arms. It reflects even more the size of the stakes if we take into consideration the fact that this would be the first time that we replaced the term arms limitation with the reality of disarmament in our terminology. An agreement already outlined in Reykjavik and detailed at the negotiating table in Geneva would not simply halt the spread of such weapons in Europe, but would also reduce their numbers considerably; more than that -- and this is a new feature -- it would also stipulate the elimination of these weapons. And there is still the incalculable psychological effect, in the positive sense of the word this time, because people would become aware of the fact that we not only should, but also can reach an agreement on the most sensitive issues affecting the security of the two sides. Some sort of slow chain reaction could begin, a chain reaction that would get us closer to agreements at the most varied negotiating forums.

The turning point was made by the grandiose Soviet gesture -- or, if you like, compromise -- made at the end of February when Moscow made it public that it was ready to lift the issue of "Euromissiles" from the package deal submitted at the Rejkjavik summit and sign a separate agreement on them on the basis of the "zero option" proposed by the United States. On this basis Moscow and Washington got closer to the goal and signalled that the following weeks and months could see a decision on the distance to the finish and on whether they can arrive at their goal or not. [paragraph continues]

It is not only because of the Sisyphean task of overcoming very complex military and technical problems and the need for time that such skeptical questions have been and are still emerging. The reason should be searched for elsewhere: in the debate unfolding across the ocean or within the Western military alliance ever since Moscow's decision to offer the chance of a historical breakthrough and in signals that contradict each other and indicate hesitation.

We have been witnessing a strange situation, and the strangeness of this situation is extremely well reflected by the words written recently by famous jounalist Flora Lewis in THE NEW YORK TIMES: Should the United States not conform its military concepts to arms control as a strategic goal, then, as she puts it, "we may fall in the gap of our own bluffs. Or perhaps we should prefer an unlimited arms race?" "The disarmament bluff is no joke" she warns us in the title of her article which points to the essential element: Today Washington can no longer base itself on a repeated "no" coming from Moscow and thus avoiding the serious and thorough consideration of fateful issues, and Washington cannot even use the theory that "we want it but they do not want it," either. This is particularly true of the "zero option," which was submitted by the U.S. President in 1981. And when, on the basis of the Soviet answer, possibilities opened to eliminate these weapons from Europe within 5 years, it seemed, all of a sudden, that the United States and some of its allies questioned the reliability of their former proposal.

They welcomed the Soviet prposal -- could it have been otherwise? But objections and conditions soon emerged in a multitude of declarations, conditions that could place renewed obstacles in the path of a possible agreement on the "zero option." They mostly mentioned operational-strategic missiles (with a range of 500-1,000 km), to use professional military language, saying that the Soviet Union has more of this type of weapon and that, thus, an agreement on intermediate-range missiles would threaten the security of NATO. But the issue of conventional or chemical weapons was also mentioned.

Avoiding Obstacles [subhead]

The wait for an answer was not long, and the world has been aware of it since 10 April. Gorbachev submitted in Prague a wide range of "obstacle-avoiding" concepts, coupled with earlier and new proposals. In fact, he outlined a disarmament concept that affected all the important elements of this issue. These elements are rationally linked together but, as a result of a large degree of flexibility, they offer independent solutions.

The issue of intermediate-range missiles is now in the center of this proposal, and in order to facilitate an agreement on them, Moscow is ready to comply with the Western requirements that have emerged in recent weeks. First of all, Gorbachev proposed the immediate opening of separate negotiations on short-range missiles aimed at radically reducing their numbers and, in the final analysis, completely eliminating them in Europe. Then come the conventional arms, which are already competing with nuclear weapons in their destructive power, and the concommitantly mentioned strategic nuclear arms. In its Budapest appeal of the summer of 1986, the Warsaw Pact proposed the radical reduction of these weapons "from the Atlantic to the Urals," and consultations among the NATO and the Warsaw Pact member states began at the CSCE follow-up conference in Vienna. Gorbachev has now proposed a foreign ministerial-level meeting at the CSCE conference to accelerate this process, and this meeting could decide on the beginning of negotiations. As to chemical weapons, Gorbachev announced that the Soviet Union had ceased production of these weapons and has even started building a special plant capable of destroying these weapons. And finally, on the issue of verification, which is considered extremely important in the West, the Soviet leader announced very firmly that his country also regarded this as very important and wanted exceptionally strict measures so that the fulfillment of obligations can be controlled in all the stages of nuclear disarmament.

These are the main elements of the concrete proposals which, as it transpires from the first Western reactions, caught some by surprise, confused others, but encouraged others to depict them as new prospects for a breakthrough toward European disarmament. These initiatives are also the products of that oft mentioned new way of political thinking that the Soviet leadership announced 1 and 1/2 years ago and of which it has given proof on innumerable occasions ever since.

There is a process underway involving the reconsideration of traditional political-military categories and of replacing old categories with new ones, and this is far from being an easy process. But, in reality, it is inevitable. Its essence is nothing but the fact that security can only be mutual in a nuclear age and should be guaranteed by political means -- all this because the qualitatively new weapons accumulated in the wake of an irrational arms race might bring about the questioning at some point of the principle of mutual deterrence, considered so efficient for decades, and the stakes would increase dramatically. To see and depict the world in its diverse complexity and to create the mechanism of peaceful competition and cooperation -- this is the essence of this novel way of thinking which is inseparable from the changes underway in the Soviet Union.

Everything that characterizes the foreign political thinking and practice in all dimensions follows logically from this internal renewal of a revolutionary nature. Take, for instance, the cooperation between the socialist countries, an issue Mikhail Gorbachev discussed in great detail in Prague. He placed emphasis here, too, on the transformation and replacement of outdated methods which no longer meet the demands and possibilities of the age. He precisely clarified the common and inviolable basic principles that each socialist country and its leading party have equal rights; that none can demand a special place, the monoply of justice, or the status of a standard model, but that the successes of the socialist community should not be in want of careful concern for common interests, either. Each party is accountable to its own people and has the right to solve the tasks related to the development of its fatherland in a sovereign way, but it derives precisely from this diversity that it is the vital interest of the members of the socialist community to take into consideration each other's experiences without taboos and to apply them to their own particular cirucmstances. "It is possible to reliably measure today the seriousness of the governing communist parties by the way they relate to the experience of their friends, in addition to their own experiences," Gorbachev said.

All this is closely connected with he above-mentioned issues because the way the socialist countries develop internally and develop their cooperation affects the fate of the world. This can be seen well in the way the 2 years of Soviet changes have been received, particularly these days. Gorbachev himself referred to the debates going on in the West on "what kind of Soviet Union is more favorable for us, a weak one or a strong one, a democratic one or one that is not so democratic, according to their standard." The real issue behind such debates is, in fact, what attitude the West, mainly the United States, should adopt toward these changes. And this brings us back to the issue of disarmament. It is far from being indifferent -- and this has never been kept secret by anyone in Moscow -- that an internal renewal requires the most favorable external conditions. It is a firm decision to ensure such conditions, and a lot depends, of course, on whether it is possible to advance in regard to the issue of arms limitations.

A Rare Moment [subhead]

Practice proves what we precisely know: Regardless of any debates on the opposite side, Moscow has no intention of departing from the road in chose itself, be it the internal renewal or steps taken in the spirit of the new way of political thinking to avert the nuclear threat. What we do not know is whether common sense and a sense of reality are to prevail in the wake of these debates overseas.

It is necessary to ask this question also because there are not only understandable security demands behind the events of the past weeks and the U.S. concerns about the "zero option," put forward by itself. There was, and is, seemingly more at issue here. The spy hysteria campaign stirred up in Washington in recent days while preparations for Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Moscow were in high gear only confirmed the opinion of a suspicious person. Many past examples show that the fanning of such hysteria is a only a matter of timing. Look at the similar affairs of last summer. Recalling them, of course, one can state with slight irony that they were not really bad signs as the road led to Reykjavik after all.

But such affairs are extremely suitable for drawing the people's attention away from the main issues, especially if one wants to counterbalance the sharp contrast between the Moscow policy of unprecedented pace and dynamics in international politics and the scandal-ridden Washington politics that can hardly adjust to this pace. Who knows, the affairs of spies, spying women, and eavesdropping, stirred up with such vigor, could have served only to calm the extremist conservatives who were sometimes on the verge of feeling disappointed in the President.

Encouraging signs are, therefore, combined with signs that cause concern. And although we naturally do not know the final answer as yet, we still know more, most probably, after the talks to be held by Secretary of State Shultz in Moscow, talks that could serve as an indicator for the world.

A historic chance has flashed up for a breakthrough in disarmament, a rare moment. The responsibility of letting it pass is great.

VARKONYI, SZUROS MEET U.S. CONGRESSMEN IN BUDAPEST

LD171825 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Congress of the United States, headed by Tom Lantos, visited Budapest on Friday. The U.S. Congressman held official talks with Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of Parliament. The delegation was received by Janos Kadar, HSWP general secretary.

The parties exchanged views on topical international affairs and Hungarian-U.S. relations. The talks were also attended by Mark Palmer, ambassador of the United States to Hungary.

HORVATH-LED DELEGATION VISITS USSR 15-17 APRIL

LD180217 Budapest MTI in English 2024 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI) -- Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from April 15 to 17 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He held talks with Anatoliy Ludyanov and Vadim Medvedev, secretaries of the CPSU CC. In cordial, comradely atmosphere the parties exchanged views on the topical tasks of the HSWP and the CPSU in the development of state life, the strengthening of socialist democracy, and the development of cooperation between competent organs of the two parties.

Istvan Horvath and his party including Zoltan Gal, head of Sub-department at the CC's Department for Public Administration and Gyula Thurmer, staff member of the CC's Foreign Affairs Department, returned to Budapest on Friday.

JUSTICE MINISTER MEETS USSR COUNTERPART

LD180219 Budapest MTI in English 2026 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI) -- Imre Markoja, minister of justice, who headed a delegation to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Boris Kravstov, minister of justice, has returned to Budapest.

The ministers surveyed cooperation between the two ministries in the fields of law and jurisdiction, and exchanged views on preparations for the conference of the ministers of justice of the socialist countries to be held in Budapest next May.

Imre Markoja met G. Voskanyan, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and paid visits to Vladimir Terebilov, chairman of the Supreme Court, Aleksandr Rekunkov, procurator-general, and Vladimir Kudryavtsev, director of the Institute for Political Sciences and Jurisprudence of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

HAMORI LEADS KISZ DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LD131847 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Young Union (KISZ), headed by First Secretary Csaba Hamori, left for Moscow on Monday to attend the 20th congress of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union from April 15 to 18. Present at the departure of the delegation was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

MSZMP DELEGATION VISITS ISRAEL 15-16 APRIL

LD180201 Budapest MTI in English 1805 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI) -- The party workers' delegation that had visited Israel on April 15-16 under the leadership of Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC, returned to Budapest on Friday. In Tel Aviv the delegation held talks with George Tubi, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel. Jozsef Gyorke met Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Central Committee.

Surveying the international situation the representatives of the two parties welcomed the series of Soviet peace initiatives aimed at easing international tension. They discussed the latest developments in the Middle East situation, and assured of their support the efforts that are aimed at the convening of an international peace on the Middle East region under the auspices of the United Nations. The parties emphasized that the international conference could only lead to the just and peaceful settlement of the Middle East situation, including the Palestinian problem, if it is attended by all parties concerned including the Soviet Union, all the permanent members of the Security Council, Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Jozsef Gyorke and George Tubi signed an inter-party agreement on cooperation in 1987-8.

SOLIDARITY PLANS SEPARATE MAY DAY CELEBRATION

AU161206 Paris AFP in English 1201 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 16 (AFP) -- Poland's banned Solidarity trade union said Thursday it was staging celebrations on May 1, Labour Day, independently of the official parades and stressed the need to fight "deteriorating living standards" in the country.

The union's underground leadership gave no details of the planned parallel demonstrations which it urged Poles to join in a communique published in the Solidarity weekly paper TYGODNIK MAIOWSZE.

The communique again attacked the recent price rises of between 10 and 51 per cent on basic products, saying that the public was paying for the government's defective economic policy. "Solidarity has a right to defend the standard of living, as it has a right to a legal existence", it said.

The communique also called as usual on Poles to celebrate May 3, the anniversary of the democratic constitution of 1791.

Slogan Quotes Gorbachev

AU170720 Paris AFP in English 0337 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 17 (AFP) -- A Polish committee made up of supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union put forward a quotation from a speech by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as an opposition slogan for a planned Mayday workers' march.

The statement, "we need democracy like we need air," was among those named in an official application by the committee to be allowed to hold its own march on May 1, International Labour Day.

The application was turned down, as it had been the previous year, Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz said.

U.S. OFFICIAL BRIEFS GOVERNMENT ON SHULTZ VISIT

LD171833 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Allen Holmes, director of the Bureau for Politico-Military Affairs, has been staying in Warsaw. He has conveyed information to the Polish Government on the course of U.S.-Soviet talks during George Shultz' visit to Moscow.

CZYREK MEETS WITH U.S. CONGRESS DELEGATION

AU171425 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] PAP -- Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member, PZPR Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission, met with a delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives headed by Dante Fascell and representatives of the U.S. State Department in Krakow on 13 April.

During a frank and open exchange of opinions they discussed the need to develop a constructive political dialogue between Poland and the United States that would pave the way to the normalization of mutual relations. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to fully restore normal principles for economic and financial cooperation, which would make it possible for Poland to activate its export possibilities. Poland hopes, stressed Jozef Czyrek, that following the formal lifting of sanctions there will be a departure from all types of discriminatory practices, which the West is still applying against our country.

The members of the American delegation expressed views about the need to examine practical possibilities for the expansion of economic and financial relations between the United States and Poland.

Both sides expressed full support for Soviet-American dialogue aimed at promoting international security and disarmament.

The American congressmen noted that Poland is a valuable partner that can play a significant role in building international confidence and furthering detente.

The chairman of the congressional delegation, Dante Fascell, expressed satisfaction with the visit to Poland and described the talks as useful for both sides.

Jozef Gajewicz, Jan Janowski, Aleksander Legatowicz, and Witold Lipski represented the PPR Sejm in the talks.

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR SPECTER

LD151348 Warsaw PAP in English 1905 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 14 -- Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received here today U.S. Senator Arlen Specter, a member of many Senate committees, now on a visit to Poland.

The talk concerned Polish-U.S. relations, also economic ones, in the context of developing political dialogue as well as the current international situation and the East-West relations.

Senator Specter also met the Minister of Finance Bazyli Samojlik. The two discussed some problems related to economic and financial cooperation between Poland and the U.S.

EUROPEAN OFFICIALS HOLD MEETING ON SOCIAL AFFAIRS

LD072207 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 7 -- On the second day of the conference of European ministers responsible for social affairs the discussion was held at a plenary session and in the technical commission which is preparing proposals for the final document of the conference to contain the stance of the countries of the region on the key issues of social progress till the year 2000 and in the longer-run.

The discussion at the conference shows that despite differences in political systems and various economic potentials, despite various demographic and cultural preconditions, European countries must solve many similar social issues. These include, for instance, the consequences of the technical revolution, issues tied with the processes of the aging of societies, with the professional activity of women, with the crisis of the family, with migrations and in general with the need to provide all individuals and social groups with a feeling of social security and possibilities of comprehensive development.

Proposals to convene meetings of its kind more frequently were advanced.

Issues on which different sides hold clearly divergent views have already surfaced during today's discussion.

The main difference is the stance towards the most important matter of [words indistinct] modern times, that is, disarmament. Some representatives of Western states represent a view that no political issues should be tackled at such a conference. On the other hand, delegates of socialist countries are of the opinion that these matters cannot be separated, that one must note that the arms race limits resources which all states could (?earmark) for social goals. The gradual freeing of the European Continent from nuclear weapons would be a milestone along the road towards improving the welfare of European societies, stated Robert Cravero (Hungary).

The model of social policy is, however, the most controversial topic. Who is to be responsible for this policy: The state or society? These questions recur in many an address. For example, Bernard Bothe (the Netherlands) stated that of late a regression occurred in his country as a result of the fact that the government shaped this policy as a whole and in detail without leaving any space to local initiative and the activities of self-assistance groups.

Dystein Opdahl (Norway), acknowledging the need of developing regional and private initiatives, warned against the danger of the commercialization of social services.

For the representatives of socialist countries the state's responsibility for fulfilling social needs follows from the reasons of the system. Yuriy Ivannikov (the USSR) said that the tendencies for decentralization reflect an opportunistic approach on the part of certain countries which stems from their current socio-economic situation. This cannot, however, constitute the perspective for Europe, since it threatens with escape from solving the most important social problems. The development of social activity at all levels, the democratization of social policy -- and this is where the Soviet attempts are heading today -- are of course indispensable, but these processes should only support the leading activities of the state in this field, Ivannikov said.

These same principles also govern Poland's social policy. They were presented by Stanislaw Gebala, the minister of labour, wages and social affairs.

Messner Meets Participants

LD102339 Warsaw PAP in English 1516 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner met with the participants in the conference of European ministers responsible for social affairs.

JARUZELSKI VIEWS NATION'S RELATIONS WITH GDR, FRG

LD171338 Warsaw PAP in English 1200 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Test] Warsaw, April 17 -- The first secretary of the PUWP CC, president of the Polish Council of State Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski granted an interview to GAZETA LUBUSKA (published in the western voivodships of Zielona Gora and Gorzow) on Poland's western regions and relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. Following are excerpts from the interview which appeared in the paper today:

"You ask whether western and northern lands which are still automatically called regained ones, will for ever remain in the fatherland?

"For us there is only one answer: yes, of course. They will remain until independent, socialist Poland exists. We will never give away to anyone even a square centimetre of this ancient Polish territory for which we paid with suffering and blood. I think that in the era of various irresponsible concepts of 'rejecting' Yalta or 'forgetting' about Potsdam this truth should once again be reiterated with all force.

"This time we are neither defenceless nor alone. The Polish soldier stands guard to the inviolability of our territory and the security of our state. The indestructible political and defence alliance of our country with the Soviet Union, with other countries of the Warsaw Treaty, and with the German Democratic Republic which has recognized our common border as final, serves the lasting character of these borders.

"It is difficult, however, to deny that there are more reasons for concern than there were, for example, 15 years ago. Centres which more or less openly question the postwar borders in Europe have become active once again on a European and global scale.

"Some politicians openly strive to revive the so-called German issue in the political, legal and historical sense. Reviving the term of the 'provisional character' of the territorial and political status quo in Europe, pan-Germanic formulas of reuniting, an attempt to internationalize the issue of the alleged German minority in our country -- all this is contradictory to Poland's national and state interests and puts those who are counting on falsifying the origins, course and results of World War Two in a bad light. At the same time, it creates a potential threat of destability on a broader, all-European scale. This should be understandable to not only the Poles."

"Some progress has been made in relations between our country and the Federal Republic of Germany over the past two years. I would not like to overestimate it, but it would be wrong to ignore signs of, let us call it, movement forward.

"However, on the whole, one still cannot speak about a positive balance-sheet in both the economic and political areas. Recently, particularly before the recent elections, nationalist right-wing tendencies, often overtly revanchist, have intensified in the FRG. This additionally makes us be cautious in selecting words while sizing up the state of mutual relations. 'The existence of the reich in the 1937-borders' cannot make any Pole feel friendly to even the most beautifully worded declarations."

"We follow the FRG political scene very closely. We highly appreciate every sign of realism and every fact which testifies to the will of reconciliation between nations and consolidation of the foundations of peace on our continent. But we follow equally closely also such signs or tendencies which do not serve agreement.

"You referred to the latest government declaration by Chancellor Kohl. In fact, it says about continuing the road of agreement with the Polish nation and bringing young people of our countries closer together. It describes the signed and binding treaties and the CSCE Final Act as the basis of these relations. This is, of course right, but what counts in politics is primarily facts and not words."

Revisionist in its essence political-legal state doctrine of the FRG, containing a thesis on the so-called openness of the German problem and a reservation on the final regulation of the issue of boundaries in the peace treaty, remains in force. How can it be reconciled with the Helsinki accord?

For years, Poland has consistently declared its constructive will of full normalization and development of good relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. With full emphasis, I reaffirm this stand also today. We do not want eternal discord. We do not weant to carry indefinitely, from generation to generation, the accounts for the years of Nazi crimes.

Sincere aspiration to make a durable turn in relations between our countries is at the foundations of our policy towards Bonn. Fruitful development of tested friendship and broad cooperation with our western neighbour, the German Democratic Republic, proves that such a turn is feasible and that a lasting agreement between Poles and Germans can become a reality.

In the period of deep and versatile transformations in the socialist world, during the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the whole community of socialist states, completely new prospects are created not only in global East-West relations but also in the process of building a new identity of our European part of the world. All of us, Europeans, cannot afford to waste this positive chance. It can turn out to be unique.

Today, it should be obvious to everyone that there is no "open German problem." However, the issue of building on our continent -- with its systemic differentiation -- the sense of European unity is still open.

POLISH-HUNGARIAN COMMISSION EYES COOPERATION

LD161256 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 15 -- The 23rd session of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, chaired by Polish Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol and Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, ended its debates here today.

The commission said that 1986 saw the further development of economic relations between Poland and Hungary, this year the value of mutual goods deliveries will amount to some 1.2 billion roubles. The sides have already signed 19 bilateral agreements on specialization and coproduction in the electro-engineering and chemical industries binding until 1990.

The commission adopted specified recommendations concerning cooperation in, among other things, industrial robots, computing technique, agricultural machines, metallurgical products and chemical industry.

The sides discussed possibilities of development of the new forms of cooperation, such as, establishing mixed economic units and organizing the direct cooperation between enterprises and research-progress centers of both countries. The commission has settled detailed proposals of such cooperation.

COURT SENTENCES SWEDISH DRIVER IN SMUGGLING CASE

LD162310 Warsaw PAP in English 2134 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 16 -- The district court in Swinoujscie today sentenced Swedish citizen Ingve Lennart Jaern to two years and a half in prison, also ruling a 5-million zloty fine and confiscation of his vehicle and all the goods he tried to smuggle into Poland.

Jaern turned up at a border check in Swinoujscie on last November 29 after arriving from Sweden aboard a ferry. He was driving a TIR-marked truck with a trailer, which, according to the presented waybills and the customs declaration, was expected to contain 21 pallets with general cargo destined for Austria.

The search of the truck revealed 85 various copiers, complete computer sets with spare parts, radio transmitters and receivers, printing materials, and also a large number of Polish language publications with politically detrimental contents, issued in the West. The cargo was estimated at over 33 million zlotys overall.

The investigation revealed that Jaern on a number of occasions smuggled into Poland printing machines and computer equipment, mainly meant for code communication with foreign centres hostile to Poland. He also smuggled publications issued in the West.

The investigation also revealed that the organization of the smuggling was the work of Marian Kaleta and Marek Tarka -- Polish refugees pursuing activities aimed against Poland within the Swedish chapter of the so-called Brussels Bureau led by Jerzy Milewski. The bureau also covered the cost of the cargo questioned by the Polish authorities.

The prosecutor's office instituted separate penal proceedings against Kaleta, Tarka and Milewski, issuing warrants for their arrest.

URBAN VISITS SWEDISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

AU150940 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 87 p 6

[Tomasz Walat report: "Minister Urban's Meeting in Stockholm"]

[Text] Stockholm. PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat reports: What is happening in Poland and how do the authorities view what is taking place there? This was the subject of a meeting held at the Swedish Institute of Foreign Affairs between Ministry Jerzy Urban, PPR Government spokesman, and a large group of representatives of the worlds of politics, economics, and science; journalists; ambassadors; and representatives of the embassies of many states.

The government spokesman submitted to the institute a lecture he had prepared in which he set out certain connections between Polish domestic and foreign policy. It was an attempt to explain to Swedish public opinion why "General Jaruzelski's line" was the only possible one in today's Poland. J. Urban did not deliver the lecture because the audience was primarily interested in Polish current events. The Polish visitor encountered numerous questions drafted from various political positions. Among those present at the Swedish institute meeting were people who openly declared themselves to be supporters of the former Solidarity emigre structure, and 1968 political emigres.

Urban spoke about the current state of Poland's relations with the USSR and the United States; the economic reform and democratization, progress in national accord; and the views of Polish public opinion. Most questions concerned the new economic policy, that is, the second stage of the reform. Some of the question asked were about the envisaged scope of the application of new instruments for running the economy, the limits to which private initiatives subject; the degree of enterprise management independence, subsidies for housing and various areas of collective life; state enterprise bankruptcy, and prospects for enterprise share issues and the establishment of a stock exchange. J. Urban assured the audience there will not be doctrinal prejudices with regard to a stock exchange if it would benefit the Polish economy.

Interest was expressed in the state of Polish-Swedish economic relations and the Polish Government spokesman acknowledged they are still not on a level that being close neighbors makes possible. However, the economic reform should influence their development by making Polish exports more attractive.

As for the political sphere, the government spokesman was asked why the government uses administrative measures to repress the so-called radical opposition, although it says it represents no threats. He was also asked why, when the government invites the opposition to engage in political dialogue, disregards Walesa and people from his circle. Urban once again recalled the opportunist approach of these groups to a national accord, which was treated solely as a tactical instrument for arousing conflict. But this does not mean, he added, that there are people who have a black mark against their names with whom we never intend to speak. Everything depends on their current attitudes and the development of their views. I cannot exclude anything but I am not authorized to make any kind of concrete statements.

It is maintained that Poland continues to impose limitations on foreign travel and Minister Urban assures the audience that difficulties only arise in individual cases. Probably the most radical opponent of socialism, the leader of the illegal Confederation for an Independent Poland, can travel the world with his speeches.

One question expressed doubt about whether it was right to arrest Swedish driver Lennart Joern, and the government spokesman reminded the audience that someone who had for 5 years been engaged in smuggling and had abused trust in the TIR system, which envisages contained in transportation papers, and had committed quite a number of other offenses (including customs offenses) would also appear before a court in any other country.

The government spokesman once again met with journalists on 8 April. This time the meeting took place at the Foreign Press Association in Stockholm. Representatives of great world news agencies -- AP, REUTER, and UPI -- used the opportunity to put detailed questions to Urban about the principles on which the second stage of the economic reform will be based. This shows that interest in what he was during his stay in Stockholm has extended beyond the frontiers of Sweden. The Swedish press gave extensive coverage to the statements following Monday's news conference at the PPR Embassy and the meeting at the Institute of Foreign Affairs. The government spokesman explained to the foreign correspondents why the Polish authorities and Polish society consider the current reorganization of the system for the running and operation of the economy essential and he explained what difficulties this process is encountering.

Urban met with representatives of the Swedish Polonia community at the PPR Consulate General in Stockholm on Wednesday.

Discusses Visit, Western Press

AU150956 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 87 p 7

[Statement made by PPR Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban, to PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat: "Following Meetings with the Swedish Polonia" -- date and place not given]

[Text] PAP -- Stockholm. PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat asked Minister Jerzy Urban about the impressions he gained during political talks and meetings with the press and the Swedish Polonia community during the government spokesman's visit to Sweden. The reply was:

It is too soon to talk about impressions gained from talks with Swedish public figures. My most important talk, with Mrs Birgitta Dahl -- who is minister of environmental protection and energy and an outstanding figure in the Swedish Government and the ruling party -- of foreign affairs and chairman of the Riksdag Foreign Affairs Commission, indicate that Swedish public figures have a profound and not just polite interest in what is happening in Poland.

PPR Consul General Dr Witold Rubczynski organized a meeting for me on 8 April with the local Polonia community. The doors of the consulate were open to all who wanted to come. And so people came in crowds. For the first time in history the threshold of a Polish consulate was crossed by leaders of emigre political structures, even leaders of groups whose statutes forbid any kind of contact with Polish agencies and people from the "Warsaw regime."

Those who would previously stand in the street and shout abuse to try to prevent Poles from entering Polish agencies and discourage them from participating in events sat in the hall of the consulate and asked serious questions to which they received serious answers. The meeting was attended by both 1968 and "pro-Solidarity" emigres. This is undoubtedly a sign of the times. The main emigre group, which is conducting a fierce battle against our country, requested permission to install a camera and lights in the hall. They recorded what I said for their own use.

Various questions were asked by the assembled Poles. They ranged from fundamental political isues to complaints about the mess on ferries linking Sweden and Poland and about the poor organization of travel formalities on the Polish side. Frequent and detailed questions were asked about Polish domestic affairs. The predominant mood was one of great goodwill towards the native land.

About 200 people attended, many of them had to stand for more than 3 hours because that is how long the dialogue lasted. Then, over a glass of wine, I had an opportunity to speak with representatives of Polonia organizations from various parts of Sweden. A member of one town council proposed establishing cooperation with a Polish town. A representative of a Polonia foundation asked about the possibility of financing the purchase of equipment for a Polish children's sanatorium. Questions were asked about the possibility of setting up Polonia firms, including the construction of a holiday house for the Swedish Polonia community on our coast. Invitations were extended for Polish cultural events in Sweden. This desire to have useful contacts with our country is very moving. As a representative of the Polish authorities I felt ashamed when I was told how difficult it is to receive a reply to Polonia offers of help and cooperation from certain institutions in our country. The very opposite should be the case. When a Swedish foundation wants to expand a Polish children's sanatorium, Polish officers should make matters easier, provide encouragement, and display concern.

I also met with the press. A conference was held at the PPR Embassy and the International Press Club. In addition, many journalists came to the discussion on Poland at the Royal Institute of Foreign Affairs and reported what I said. There has been a clear shift in the nature of interest in Poland. Nothing was asked about illegal structures, nor was anything asked about church-state relations. Interest was entirely focused on the political changes and economic reforms initiated by the PZPR and the state authorities. Questions were asked about the Consultative Council and prospects for the development of a national accord. The greatest number of questions asked concerned the second stage of the economic reform.

Nevertheless, certain reports in the press indicate there were also instances of what I said being used in a game of "gossip." What I said was freely distorted. For example: I explained that the main goal of the reform was to release social economic initiative. Some newspapers took this to mean that we intended to release public initiative. I spoke about the possibility of setting up companies that combine Polish state enterprises and foreign private capital (joint ventures) and this was taken almost to mean that we intend to reprivatize Polish industry. This was despite the fact that I had clearly explained the reform's object is to reorganize the system for the operation of a socialist economy and that private enterprise exists and will remain in Poland in the areas of manufacturing and consumer services. I think these distortions are not just the result of linguistic misunderstandings. It is an attempt to make us believe in intentions close to the heart of the bourgeois press or it is simply a case of political intrigue.

These distortions concern other matters besides ownership. I spoke about how plans for the second stage of the economic reform envisage serious changes in the economy's organizational structure. Certain newspapers presented this as an announcement of personnel changes, a change in the people who run the economy. When I discussed the causes of deficiencies during the first stage of the reform, putting the negative influence of Western economic restrictions in the first place, placing social difficulties in Poland second -- for example a reluctance to accept price changes or greater wage differences -- and lastly, a deeply rooted habit among part of the economic apparatur to use extra-economic instruments to influence production, some Western journalists took only this last factor and wrote. The Polish Government spokesman accuses managers in his country of conservatism.

But a keen interest in Poland predominates over these incidents and inclinations to intrigue. This interest is gradually becoming favorable. The Western press is beginning to view the Polish authorities as source of interesting innovative stimuli for the world.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION REVIEWS PROPOSALS FOR REFORM

AU170714 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Apr 87 p 3

[Excerpts] PAP -- A meeting of the secretariat of the Economic Reform Commission has examined a new draft version of a document containing proposals for the second stage of the economic reform.

In accordance with the decisions reached during the November 1986 Economic Reform Commission session, the Secretariat had been working on a concept of implementing the second reform stage since the beginning of this year. Its work was attended by distinguished representatives of economic theory and practice, politicians, Sejm deputies, PRON representatives, and members of the Economic Reform Commission itself and of the Party-Government Commission for Modernizing Organizational, Economic, and State Structures. It is the draft plan of the second economic reform stage worked out in this way that was the subject of the Secretariat's meeting.

Taking into account the results of the Economic Reform Commission's talks, a new draft entitled "Main Points of the Second Ecomonic Reform State -- Topics for Discussion" was made. [passage omitted]

The second economic reform stage concept contained in these "main points" assumes that three processes are strongly linked -- the implementation of the reform, an improvement in economic equilibrium, and an increase in productivity, all of which are interdependent. Practically, this means a radical acceleration of economic restructuring and iron consistency in introducing into practice basic economic instruments and market mechanisms. It is also assumed the reform will proceed beyond the paths drafted in 1981. This is called for both by our latest experience and the latest processes in other socialist countries, and by the development of the conditions governing the Polish economy.

The further process of reforming the economy will be based on an acceleration of the following activities:

-- A balancing of the consumer, supply, and capital investment market, plus a broader application of contract prices as prices that generate equilibrium;
-- A revision of economic parameters as a condition necessary for correct cost-effectiveness analyses and a proper functioning of market mechanisms;
-- An increase in the independence of enterprises and faster development of socialist enterprise;
-- The consolidation of workers' self-management bodies and regional self-government;
-- The free flow of funds and material resources between economic units;
-- An improvement to economic mechanisms and a consistent adherence to the principles of the self-financing enterprises;
-- Further alterations to the institutional system of economic management, especially the so-called center.

Improving economic mechanisms will focus on enforcing rational economic management. This will require:

-- The discontinuation of separate parameters used by industrial branches, in favor of institutional mechanisms;
-- A steady decrease in the size and extent of subsidies;
-- A decrease in redistribution of state funds;
-- Noninterference from outside in the internal financial situation of enterprises in the case of differences between enterprises caused by varying degrees of productivity;

-- A respect for the principle that the only criterion for providing extra development funds is the efficiency of the planned undertaking. [passage omitted]

The Secretariat thanked all the organizations and persons taking part in preparing the "Main Points of the Second Economic Reform Stage -- Topics for Discussion" at the end of the session.

POLITBURO ASSESSES ECONOMIC GUIDELINES, ISSUES

LD151350 Warsaw PAP in English 1939 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 14 -- Like every month, PUWP CC Political Bureau today evaluated the process of implementation of the resolution of the 3rd CC plenum. The bureau paid special attention to the pilot reviews and workpost attestation in enterprises and to the programme of government activities in this field until 1990, to the review of the organizational structures in economy and state and in party authorities of various levels. The bureau adopted a programme for acceleration of work in these fields.

The Political Bureau acquainted themselves with guidelines, compiled by the Secretariat of the Economic Reform Commission, for the 2nd stage of the reform which will go under social debate in the coming days.

The bureau considered -- together with representatives of the enterprises involved -- questions of direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet firms and research institutions, and evaluated the advancement in the implementation of the Polish-Soviet longterm comprehensive programme of scientific and technological progress.

The bureau highly evaluated the course and decisions of the friendly visit paid by Todor Zhivkov to Poland.

NEW MINISTER FEELS 'CERTAIN RESPECT' FOR UNIONS

LD162040 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Interview with Janusz Pawlowski, newly appointed minister of wages, labor and social affairs, by unidentified reporter; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] Does the new minister of labor, wages and social affairs feel respect for the trade unions?

[Pawlowski] Well, I would rather say a certain respect for a partner, who, although difficult, is a partner in solving many social problems. Matter-of-fact reasoning and constructive cooperation should bring us success in this field.

[Reporter] You already have a lot of experience in cooperation with the unions.

[Pawlowski] Well, yes. The trade unions surely also have experience in cooperating with me. It is probably useful for the good of the cause.

[Reporter] Thank you very much.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS PRON PRE-CONGRESS SESSION

LD112208 Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 11 -- The National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON held its session before the 2nd congress of the movement here today. It was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The council discussed and approved the draft programmatic documents for the 2nd PRON congress to take place in Warsaw on May 8-10 this year. 1,555 Delegates were elected to take part in the congress.

It was decided for the congress to assume a working character so that the participants could in a peaceful and careful debate work out the stance of PRON on issues of Poland's development. The council stressed that Poland's economic and social development was the most important and indispensable condition for national agreement and moral rebirth.

'PROBLEMS' SLOW NUCLEAR PLANT'S CONSTRUCTION

LD101159 Warsaw PAP in English 0631 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- Participants in a conference held today at the nuclear power plant, now under construction in the northern Polish town of Zarnowiec, pointed out that this project, so significant for the Polish power industry, faces serious problems.

The situation stems from the shortage of both production workers and construction equipment. The number of workers employed at the site of the first nuclear power plant in Poland has been smaller in recent months than a year ago. There is no certainty as to regular deliveries of high-grade cement.

Minister of Mining and Power Industry Jan Szlachta, who was taking part in the conference, said that the government has already adopted a resolution to speed up the pace of construction at the Zarnowiec plant. He also pointed out that Poland's steel mills take up production of upgraded steel and steel sheets indispensable for the production of turbines of big generating capacities of 460 mw.

Participating experts also visited the construction site of a housing estate, to provide apartments for the future employees of the Zarnowiec plant.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT RCP CC ECONOMIC MEETING

AU131111 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at an RCP Central Committee meeting on economic issues, held in Bucharest 6-7 April]

[Test] Esteemed Comrades: Over the past 2 days the ministries and central departments once again discussed the plan for the second quarter by proceeding from the -- quite important -- lags from the first quarter that were a result of the nonfulfillment of plan provisions for the timespan that has elapsed. These discussions were necessary because a number of provisions and indicators were not properly defined; some solutions were put forward which did not contain the necessary guarantee for optimally fulfilling the plan for April and for the second quarter.

At this point I do not want to refer to the reasons for the lags in the first quarter. In actual fact, the Central Committee plenum that was held in the last 10 days of March discussed these problems, and nothing new has come up since then. However, what has to be taken into consideration from the past period is the fact that, together with some objective conditions, the main cause lies in serious deficiencies in the organizational framework of our activity and in inappropriate concern with optimally fulfilling all plan indicators on the part of central departments, ministries, enterprises, all economic bodies, and also on the part of party bodies.

The achievements of a number of central departments, enterprises, and sectors that have accomplished better results in the first quarter sufficiently demonstrate -- I think -- that achievements in March are closely linked to appropriate leadership and organizational activity. In particular I must mention the poor concern with fulfilling the export production plan, because -- even with some lags on the whole -- absolutely all the necessary conditions existed to completely fulfill the export production plan.

All these problems were discussed by the ministries, and measures were worked out to stop such negative things and to ensure the optimal fulfillment of the plan.

You are familiar with our plans, with the investment programs, and with the provisions regarding exports. They have been revised, examined, and corrected. I believe that the plan provisions for this month and for the current quarter are an expression of the firm commitment of all central departments and ministries to fulfill -- in relation to their production capacities and existing contracts -- the export plan for April and the second quarter, as well as the general plans aimed at increasing industrial outputs in this period under favorable conditions.

The problems of investments and of putting production capacities into operation have also been discussed. Measures have been established to ensure all the necessary equipment and materials in order to fulfill the investment plan under favorable conditions. None of the central departments had anything to say today. This made me believe that all issues are well understood by each central department and each minister.

At this point we must immediately proceed to implementing all plan provisions, that is, all indicators, by giving priority to exports. I want to draw attention to the fact that the provisions regarding exports for April must be viewed as minimal. All necessary steps must be taken to ensure the optimal fulfillment of the production plan in terms of appropriate quality and a high technical standard.

All central departments and all enterprises must veiw the fulfillment of the export production plan as their main duty. The fulfillment of other production plans and the pursuit of the value of production to the detriment of export production is intolerable.

These issues have been discussed at length and have been specified within each central department in the past few days. It is therefore necessary for each central department, for enterprises, and ministries to ensure the firm implementation of the measures established in this respect.

I have begun with exports because I believe that this should be the daily focus of each ministry. Reporting should also begin with exports! Let us stop the system of covering up everything with general figures on commodity-production or overall production, and let us proceed from the fulfillment of export production. This also holds true for other areas.

Second, we must firmly implement the plan provisions, the Central Committee decisions, and the country's laws regarding the fulfillment of and reporting on the item-specified production. In this respect, too, including statistics, we must proceed from item-specified production followed by the indicator of commodity production, net production, and so forth, because the other indicators must be the result of the fulfillment of item-specified production. We do not need figures that do not always reflect facts or are the result of the internal flow of products from one enterprise to another and from one central department to another just to provide higher values which do not, however, reflect actual production! Therefore, in conformity with the country's decisions and laws we must firmly proceed, beginning with this quarter, to pursuing and reporting on the fulfillment of item-specified production in all areas as an indicator of priority.

If we fulfill the item-specified production plan -- even if somewhere, by mistake, there is a figure from commodity-production -- and we fulfill the plan for coal, oil, and iron ores then it is easy for us to calculate general production. There is no need, and it is incomprehensible, to try to replace coal, copper, zinc, lead, other ores, and oil with so-called collateral industrial products in order to make it appear that the plan fulfilled. What is essential in these areas are basic products. Due to some areas of collateral production -- which are also important -- such as spares, maintenance, and other parts, the total value of which is presented as commodity production, the plan for basic products has not been fulfilled. I have taken this area as an example, but this also holds true in the case of energy and metallurgy where we must daily pursue the fulfillment of the steel plan in terms of varieties and in keeping with requirements and not the plan for other products designated to replace steel. This also holds true in chemistry, in petrochemistry and, accordingly, in all sectors of activity.

I want to place special emphasis on this problem because there is a general tendency to present figures on commodity production or on overall outputs not as results of the fulfillment of the plan for basic products within the economic plan, but as results of other activities or -- I repeat -- of the flow of various products from one sector to another, which results in good figures for commodity or overall production, while the economy not only fails to gain, but rather loses because of this situation.

It is necessary for our coordinating bodies, together with the Central Directorate for Statistics and all citizens, to put this area in order and to fully revise the whole system of record keeping and of reporting production results.

The third problem is that of ensuring appropriate supplies for fulfilling the production plan under favorable conditions. These problems were discussed yesterday; many of them were clarified by proceeding from the planned consumption norms for each sector and branch of activity. It is certainly necessary to ensure optimal supplies of basic materials and, at the time, ensure that all horizontal [orizontala] industry products are manufactured in order to guarantee smooth progress in the production process in all areas.

The plan includes everything that is necessary to optimally fulfill item-specified production, all plan indicators, and production in general.

We have to manufacture the product varieties envisaged in the plan, because only thus will we be able to ensure the normal progress of the production process. The outputs envisaged for all sectors, beginning with metal, ensure proper supplies. We have proper supplies in the field of energy. We must observe consumption norms and must achieve the production planned because, when emphasis was placed on allocating a certain quantity of energy, it weas stressed that planned production cannot be achieved without it. In actual fact, no action and not all the necessary measures are being taken to ensure optimal fulfillment of the production plan. I have quoted this example to demonstrate that we have a secure material base, we have all that is needed, and we must seriously proceed to properly organizing all our activities to fulfill the plan.

I do not now want to refer to other plan indicators as well; we have discussed them and they are very well known.

We must take firm steps to fulfill the investment plan. The lags in this area are intolerable. Some sectors have taken better action and were thus able to put some production capacities into operation. But we still have many lags and -- as we discussed in the Council of Metallurgy and Machine-Building yesterday -- we must ensure that all metal supplies are delivered for the second quarter and for the whole year. The necessary amount for equipment to be manufactured this year can and must be completely delivered during this quarter. Likewise, the machine-building industry -- but other industries too, because each of them makes a certain contribution -- has the necessary production capacities available to manufacture in the second quarter the equipment planned for the whole year.

Firm measures are necessary to ensure the optimal and appropriate fulfillment of the technical and quality norms of all equipment, in order to guarantee that new investment projects are put into operation. However, there are lags in the field of construction with regard to the proper organization of work, because even now we have equipment worth several billion [not further specified] which is not yet installed. I noted in a few places -- but I believe that this is a more general situation -- that somewhat outdated technologies were being used, thus prolonging the duration of work 2-3 times compared to the duration of work if modern technologies were applied.

It must be said that this is a slow, a very slow rate of perfecting construction activity, of modernizing it, and of applying technologies. We have numerous institutes and bodies in the area of construction; however, their activity is not up to the requirements of modernizing this important sector, and therefore we must ensure appropriate order in this area. We must revise the activity of design sectors which also fail to understand that they must contribute to the modernization and appropriate restructuring of the activity in keeping with the requirements put forward by the Party Congress and in the plan provisions.

However, this is a more general problem and concerns not only the area of construction. I pose this problem very seriously. We have adopted modernization and organization programs for all ministries, all central departments, and all enterprises. If you visit them, you can note that these programs are on display, while their fulfillment is not in keeping with what was envisaged. We have not been able to bring about a change in the concept of leadership bodies -- I am referring especially to cadres in the area of design who play an important role in this repsect.

The modernization and the programs we adopted in this respect -- which must lead to an increase in efficiency with everything this involves -- require a complete change in the concept, in the way of thinking, and in the way of organizing the whole activity.

We should firmly apply the measures regarding the financial system and the programs for socioeconomic norm-setting, and we should most firmly apply the new economic mechanism, self-management, and self-administration in all fields of activity.

As of this week, we should start clarifying and improving whatever is necessary and make sure that, within a short period of time -- which should by no means exceed 10 days -- the enterprise that delivered products according to contract and at the quality level stipulated in the contract, should immediately receive its entire payment, in accordance with the law provisions. This is an area in which we should also take most decisive actions, starting from the important role the financial system plays in the optimal development of the whole economic activity.

At the Central Committee plenum and during these last few days, we discussed the issue and agreed that it is absolutely necessary to pay the greatest attention to observing consumption norms and, at the same time, to work according to the programs for modernizing and organizing activity in various sectors in order to develop new technologies which should lead to further cutbacks in energy, fuel, and material consumption.

The talks we held in the past few days generally clarified all the problems, and thus we have all conditions for proceeding to the overall fulfillment of plan provisions -- and I repeat this again -- we have to start with the export plan. But in order to achieve this, the ministries, central departments, and enterprises should take a much more responsible attitude and should strengthen order and discipline in all sectors.

We decided some time ago that, the plans should be set up for central departments and that the unit of self-management and self-administration should be the central department and the enterprises within its jurisdiction, or the independent enterprises, where such enterprises exist. Some steps were taken in this direction but they were completely insufficient. Therefore, in March we held and we are currently holding meetings with all directors and the entire management of central departments to discuss the fact that we should ensure that every central department understands that it is directly responsible for the fulfillment of all plan indexes, primarily the export plan. The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Supplies [as published] will draft plans, which include the question of supply, and will distribute them to each central department. The ministry will assume responsibility for their coordination but the central department is the plan holder and receives the plan directly from the State Planning Committee. As regards the question of supply, the central department receives the plan from the State Planning Committee and from the Ministry of Supply.

A similar procedure is followed in the case of the foreign trade plan. Each central department has its own foreign trade plan which it receives directly within the framework of the general plan which is formulated with the participation of the ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. The central department is directly responsible for the overall plan fulfillment, with everything this includes. The same is also applied in the case of the financial plan and all other activities of the central department.

While setting up plans, the central bodies -- the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Supplies, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the Ministry of Finance -- will take into consideration the production capacities existing in each enterprise. As a matter of fact, the central department's plan will essentially include the plans for all the enterprises within its jurisdiction, in accordance with the type of enterprise: enterprises with full rights, and enterprises or plants which have a certain limited autonomy, but have their own plan. The central department's plan must reflect the specific nature of production of each enterprise, and the ministry and the central department should specify all the plan indexes and necessary measures to be taken in each enterprise. The central department must receive the plan directly -- not through the ministries -- from the State Planning Committee, signed by the chairman of the State Planning Committee -- to mention even who should sign it -- and by all those who are responsible for it. The director of the central department and the other management cadres will sign that they have received the plan. Accordingly, the ministry will receive the plan of each central department and a general outline per ministry, and will assume responsibility for the plan's fulfillment. Nevertheless, the plan holder is the central department, as a unit which functions is accordance with the principles of self-administration, self-management, and self-financing. I insist on this, because I believe that in order to apply the measures for modernization, self-management, and self-financing, it is essential that the central departments should optimally fulfill their tasks and the role they play in leading the entire economic activity.

This presupposes that our central coordinating bodies should improve their activity and exercise direct control over the activity of central departments in fulfilling their duties.

Accordingly, we should perfect and improve the activity of ministries, which are not meant to replace or push aside the central departments, but rather to control, help, and grant them technical assistance in fulfilling tasks.

We must really instill a new attitude in managerial work. If a central department does not operate properly and if a manager is thought to be inadequate, then we should apply the legal provisions and take steps to remove him in accordance with the country's laws. The practice of sending a deputy minister to sit for months on end alongside a central department manager is not good.

Each enterprise should be responsible for its activity. Of course, the deputy minister or the minister himself should go to enterprises to help them out with their problems and find appropriate solutions. If a deputy minister goes to an enterprise, no problem there should remain unsolved; if the problems are beyond his competence, he should come to us and, in a few days, the problems must be solved. Each central department should fulfill its role in managing the sector entrusted to it. I raise this problem because I have the impression that many things are not yet clear; everybody just blames everybody else, instead of working for the commendable fulfillment of their plans.
We do not need and should not collect justifications to prove the guilt of others. Those in charge of a sector are responsible for it and the nonfulfillment of plan provisions is of direct concern to them. [paragraph continues]

We want people who realize that we do not need justifications, proofs, documents, and papers! We need people who struggle to solve problems in time. This actually applies to all sectors of activity! This issue is closely linked to the role played by enterprises, central departments, and all units in running economic activities and firmly applying self-management and self-administration in all sectors. I said it at the recent Central Committee plenum and I am going to repeat it here: This is the key problem for us! We must eliminate a certain mentality and certain chains that bind those who fail to fimly go along with the country's new pace of development; they prefer to put themselves in chains in the belief that it is better to live quietly in chains, rather than throw away the fetters and go to work. The revolutionary spirit, new economic mechanism, and modernization which we decided to introduce in all fields presuppose a new and revolutionary spirit of work, discipline, and respect for the country's laws as well as the implementation of new technologies; we should eliminate anarchy and lack of discipline, which hamr the normal development of activities. We must act resolutely, in the spirit of requirements set by the party and society, to implement the country's overall development programs! Comrades, all of you, in your particular fields of activity, must think over these problems and work resolutely to firmly apply the measures to improve management in all sectors!

A very important problem to which we should pay due attention is raising the professional level of cadres in all sectors, with regard to both their specialized technical skills and to their training in economic matters, and in economic and overall management. All this must be included in a uniform concept for managing various fields of activity. We need good experts with high technical and professional skills in the leadership of central departments, enterprises, and ministries. At the same time, we need people with high-level skills in the econimic-financial field and in the management and organization of work, since nobody can be a good manager in any sector without these three requirements. In this respect, I believe that we should bring certain improvements to our system of training management cadres from all fields. However, we must strongly develop and firmly apply our programs for raising the skills of workers, foremen, and other people involved in the production process. In the last instance, the problem of quality is being decided in the section and the factory. The factory and the section are the decisive factors in production quality, as production is actually turned out there. The worker and foreman are the decisive factors in quality production. No quality control that we carry out -- and we have to carry it out -- can resolve problems that must be dealt with by the worker and foreman in the productive process. Quality control may send back a part, subassembly, and product -- and it must do this -- but a product can only be manufactured by skilled workers, foremen, and engineers employed in production, who show an appropriate spirit of responsibility! The decisive factor for quality is the place where production is turned out! I do not want to belittle the responsibility of engineers, technical sectors, and research, which must fulfill their part in modernizing production. But in the last instance we will only attain quality products if we ensure skilled people for the production process. I draw attention to these problems, which we have discussed before, because progress is slow in this respect.

Concerning the organization of courses for retraining manpower -- workers, foremen, and engineers in production, as well as cadres in other fields -- we have all the conditions to ensure the smooth development of their training. We have a well organized system, and we must resolutely proceed to its application so as to implement these provisions.

I do not intend to make an overall analysis of the situation. The aim of our meeting during these days was to examine the plan for the second quarter and the month of April and to discuss certain states of affairs resulting from underrating exports, which must be completely eliminated. I believe that the discussions properly clarified matters, and I would like to express the conviction that all central departments and ministries will resolutely proceed to commendably fulfilling the plan provisions. As you can see, I am now referring mainly to central departments and less to ministries, but I do not mean that the latter should no longer concern themselves with these issues. I am primarily talking about central departments, because they are the direct plan holders and, in the future, the plan will be drafted and monthly or quarterly discussions will be held with them -- either will all of them, through meetings of their councils, or with each central department individually. I stress once more: Each central department is directly responsible for fulfilling the plan in its sector of activity.

I trust that the central departments have understood all problems and will resolutely proceed to implementing the measures established during these days for the fulfillment of the plan for April, in order to meet May Day with ever better results and fulfill the plan for the entire quarter, a prerequisite for commendably fulfilling this year's plan.

With this, I conclude by wishing you success in your activity! I wish us the expedient fulfillment of all plans at the end of the month! I wish you success in your entire activity! (Loud and prolonged applause)

NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES UCY PLENARY MEETING

AU111749 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/4/1987 -- On 11 April Bucharest hosted a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Union of the Communist Youth [UCY] that looked into the organization and progress of the UCY competition "The Youth -- A Powerful Social Force in the Implementation of the Party Programme" in 1986, and into the tasks incumbent on the UCY bodies and organizations, on all the youth with a view to fulfilling the goals set for the country's economic and social development in 1987.

The plenary meeting also examined the activity carried out for a political and organizational strengthening of the Union of the Communist Youth, for training and educating cadres, as well as the international activity carried out in 1986 by the Union of the Communist Youth and the Union of the Communist Students' Associations in Romania.

At the conclusion of proceedings Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of the Communist Youth, took the floor.

PRISTINA LC WARNS SERBS ON 'UNACCEPTABLE' GATHERINGS

LD182111 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 18 Apr (TANJUG) — The Pristina LC Municipal Committee believes that last night's gathering of citizens in Breje, near Kosovo Polje, is an unacceptable method of dealing with problems.

We cannot agree with the practice of the haphazard imposition and organization of meetings by individuals such as Bulatovic, Budimirovic, Tanaskkovic, Solovic, Djumic, and others, whom we had a chance to see at all other informal meetings last year, too, Ragip Haljilji, president of the Printina LC Municipal Committee Presidium, said today in a talk with journalists. Such arbitrary gatherings of citizens can grow into a conflict and misunderstandings which lead to further consequences, Haljilji warned.

The reason for last night's gathering of around 200 citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities in the village of Breje near Kosovo Polje, in front of the house of Zoran Grujic, PhD in Economics, director of the Agricultural Institute of the Kosovoeksport agricultural and industrial combine in Kosovo Polje, was Grujic's departure for Belgrade and rumors that he had left the province. Two days before leaving, in a letter sent to the appropriate organs in the Province, republic and federation, Grujic said that he was leaving the collective and Kosovo because of what he had been through in the recent years and to which he had several times called attention at meetings. [passage omitted]

Speaking about the "Grujic case", Ragip Haljilji said that the rumors of the arrest of Zoran Grujic are unfounded, and that as far as the Pristina LC municipal committee knows, he is still the director of the same work organization. It is not true, Haljilji added, that Grujic has been prevented from working or that any other measures have been undertaken against him.

TU CHIEF COMMENTS ON 'LARGEST' POSTWAR STRIKE

LD182120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1949 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Pula, April 18 (TANJUG) — President of the Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia Marija Todorovic expressed confidence this evening that the large strike in the Istrian Rasa coal mines in Labin (northern Adriatic), which is in its tenth day, will be successfully resolved. Responding to journalists' questions in Pula, not far from Labin, she said that she believed that "the strike did not come about accidentally, but with reason."

Explaining why she did not visit the striking Labin workers during her stay in Pula, Marija Todorovic said that she "was not invited," adding that it is more useful that a solution is found primarily by "those who can do it and who are qualified." The interest of society and of the miners should both be taken into account, she said. Marija Todorovic indicated, however, that it is possible that, if need be, the Yugoslav trade unions' leadership would join in the efforts to stop the Labin strike.

The current strike in the Rasa coal mines is considered the largest in Yugoslavia in the post-war period. Its immediate cause is a law limiting salaries at the beginning of the year. The striking workers demand a 100-percent rise for the first three months of the year and further 50-percent from April 1. The management of the mines and Labin officials made clear that the maximum demands cannot be granted because the mines lack funds to increase salaries.

The damage to the Rasa coal mines caused by the strike is estimated to have exceeded the amount of monthly salaries of all its employees.

Croat TU on Labin

LD172238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Zagreb, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Council of the Croat Trade Union Federation held a session during which it discussed, on the basis of all available information, a work stoppage in the Rasa-Labin work organization. The work stoppage was connected with the workers demand for increasing personal income; introducing changes in the housing policy; the system of information; management; and concern over the future of the organization, particularly with regard to the economic and social position of the mine workers. At the same time, the Presidium was informed about the unsatisfactory economic and social position of the employees, which is primarily the result of the few opportunities to improve the profitability of business activity and increase income.

The Presidium of the Council of the Croat Trade Union Federation believed that promises cannot be made at the republic level to accept the demands for increasing personal incomes in this or any other case, and supported all the actions undertaken by the organs and organizations of Labin municipality and the community of Rijeka municipalities. In this connection, at last night's session the Presidium endorsed a position to resolve the situation. Special services of the work organization, with the additional involvement of others, should, as a matter of urgency, present a 3 month account of the work results to the assembly of working people by 20 April. On the basis of this accounting, the possibilities of changes in personal income, particularly of miners, can then be assessed within the framework of real income.

On the basis of the information presented on the economic conditions of mine workers at the Rasa-Labin mine, and on the basis of the objective impossibility of improving the profitability of business activity under existing conditions and dealing with the demands for increasing personal income, it is necessary to begin from the position that applicants for mining jobs are in short supply, and that miners work in exceptionally difficult conditions. For these reasons, the Presidium believed that a comprehensive analysis of the shortcomings in the economic and social position of the employees in this work organization should be drawn up within 1 month, and include propsals for achieving a real growth in personal income as well as other long-term measures. The analysis and the proposed measures should be jointly drawn up by the republican committee of the trade union workers in power engineering; the chemical industry and nonferrous industry; the republican committee for energy and mining; the appropriate association of the Croat chamber of economy; and the Croat electric power industry organizations, which are the main consumers of coal.

At the same time, the Labin Municipal Trade Union Council, the Intermunicipal Council of the Rejeka Trade Union, together with representatives of the republican committee of the power engineering trade union and the Presidium of the Council of the Croat Trade Union Federation, will draw up a comprehensive analysis with proposals for using credits for individual assistance in building houses and accommodations for employees, and providing food and other essential needs. This analysis should be completed by 15 May, in cooperation with the intermunicipal council of the Rijeka trade union federation.

KRAGUJEVAC WORKERS PROTEST HIGH FEDERAL PAY

AU171605 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] A telegram signed by the presidents of all sociopolitical organizations of the 14 Oktobar plant of Krusevac was sent today to the highest federal and republican organs and organizations. The telegram expresses the complaint by 8,000 worker of the largest Drusevac collective against the increases in earnings in federal organs. Supporting the efforts to increase the accumulation in the economy, 14 Oktobar workers say that workers in the federation are not increasing their earnings more than those employed in the most successful Yugoslav collective.

The telegram says in conclusion that Krusevac metal workers do not want to force higher personal earnings through strikes, but want the restrictions to be felt equally by all working people of Yugoslavia.

PRESIDENCY VIEWS TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

AU182007 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] At its session chaired by Sinan Hasani, the SFRY presidency discussed key questions concerning the strategy of the country's technolgical development.

Supporting the orientation of and the basic solutions and measures contained in the development strategy proposal, the Presidency particularly pointed to the significance of adopting a unified technological development strategy and stressed that consistent implementation of the stabilization policy and of development on the basis of socialist self-management, under the conditions of increased technological development in the world, demand a comprehensive and efficient social action for accelerating domestic technological development.

The adoption and implementation of the country's technological development, the announcement on the Presidency's session points out, has far-reaching importance for the faster and more coordinated development of production forces and socialist self-managing production relations, for an increase in labor productivity and the efficacy of economic operations, for gibber exports and broader and more efficient participation in the international division of labor and scientific-technological development in the world, and for ensuring an equal position in international exchange and cooperation in the interest of associated labor and society as the whole.

The Presidency stressed the importance of reaffirming the orientation that the basic aim of the technological development strategy of the SFRY is the long-term realization of technological development which will, primarily through the development of domestic technology and scientific research work and through the necessary transfer of foreign technology and cooperation, enable the rational and efficient socioeconomic development of the country. [paragraph continues]

It is of essential importance in the present unfavorable material conditions to specially direct the scientific, research, and technological potential toward significant projects that are oriented toward the market and particularly toward exports, as well as to direct this potential toward realizing other tasks along the focus of development trends. It is necessary to strengthen domestic scientific-technical development and to develop international cooperation in that sphere, cooperation which will be based on specific projects, on an equal footing, and on joining large scientific-technological development projects. Through the direct activity of working people, the strengthening of the material basis of scientific research work in the associated labor organizations, which are the basic actors, initiators, and realizers of scientific-technological development, should be ensured.

The Presidency also pointed to the need to make appropriate changes in the economic system and to adopt economic and development policy measures with a view to creating the conditions necessary for stimulating creativity and innovation and enabling organizations of associated labor to successfully perform tasks set by modern technological development. Through realizing the policy of real economy one should enable the creation of conditions in which organizations of associated labor behave as commodity producers and in which the supply of economics directs them toward association and integtation in order to be able to realize aims that have been agreed upon, including investment in scientific research and technological development, the announcement on the SFRY Presidency session says.

Assessing that the strategy of technological development of the country is the basis of all plans and programs of development, the need to elaborate them further was stressed. In this way it is necessary to intensify measures and activites aimed at adapting the educational and scientific research system to the requirements of contemporary scientific-technological progress. There is special importance in adapting the role of and in training respective organs and organizations, in removing administrative obstacles to facilitate a quicker development of science and technology, in breaking the conservative conscience and bureaucratic and other opposition to this development, and in preventing encapsulation, division, partitioning, and uneconomical usage of scientific-technological potential.

The Presidency is of the opinion that one cannot achieve an advance in technological development without the broadest engagement of all social actors in economic operations and the full activity of those engaged in educational, scientific, and other spheres of development. One should devote special attention to training and recruiting cadres who are capable and ready to meet the demands set by modern scientific-technological progress.

Bearing in mind the great importance of the strategy of the technological development of the SFRY and of the program of measures for supporting the development of science and technology for our further scientific-technological and overall socioeconomic development, the Presidency is of the opinion that one should make maximum efforts with a view to adopting these documents as soon as possible and starting their realization in practice.

DOLANC ADDRESSES SLOVENE CP CEREMONY ON 'CRISIS'

LD181108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0640 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Report on speech by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Presidency, at ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of the Slovene Communist Party Foundation Congress, date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Trbovlje, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- [passage omitted] Stane Dolanc commented on the difficult but important issues of reconstruction and development. Recalling the period of hard work, victories and comprehensive unselfish efforts of the young generation in the interest of the future, he pointed out that the beginning of better times should be based on overcoming crises and dissatisfaction. We shall achieve this aim primarily by better economic activity and by moving to a higher level of social development.

Dolanc also commented on the changes that are being implemented in our society in order to overcome more quickly the accumulated difficulties and problems. The present intervention measures, which have caused so much public dissatisfaction, are primarily the consequence of a failure to respect basic economic laws and of our debts regarding the ways to carry out economic activity more cleverly and rationally, and work better, he said. [sentence as received] Unfortunately, many environments still think that old ways can continue, that outdated rights should still be valid, that we shall continue to accumulate overheads and administrations, and that irrational decisions will be covered up -- which, in some places is still going on. It is true that the measures have been general and apparently affected everybody, including those who have behaved honestly and worked well, but it is also true that we should persevere in our demands for stabilized behavior. In this sense the measures are an encouragement for us to sober up and adopt different behavior, without which we cannot move forward.

The crisis which we are experiencing today, has stimulated and sharpened our discussions on our development policy and on the role of the Slovene party, that is, the LC. In this connection, it is characteristic that individuals and groups, deliverately or due to a lack of knowledge, are distorting the truth and negating everything that we have achieved. They either do not know or do not want to see that Slovenes are a developed and free people, with their state within the framework of the SFRY, with a place in Europe and in the world. They now wish to admit that our cultural and spiritual achievements is above average and that we have a material basis for all this. They speak about the lack of consistency in the party and in the LC and condemn its lack of a national program. They say that because of the planned constitutional changes we are again threatened, and so forth. [passage omitted]

MAMULA TOURS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ORGANIZATIONS

LD180226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Pucarevo, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his associates, on the 2d day of their visit to the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, visited the city';s territorial defense headquarters, the Energoinvest composite organization of associated labor in Sarajevo, and the Bratstvo work organization in Pucarevo. [paragraph continues]

Accompanying Admiral Mamula was, among others, Munir Mesihovic, president of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency Jospi Lovrenovic, president of the republican Executive Council, and Lieutenant-Colonel-General Anton Lukezik, commander of the Sarajevo Military District.

Dr Kemal Hanjalic, president of the City Assembly, and Hasan Efendic, commander of the city territorial defense headquarters, informed the guests about the results achieved and current questions of the development of the system of all people's defense in the city, and territorial defense in particular. [passage omitted]

MILIKA SUNDIC COMMENTS ON SHULTZ' MOSCOW VISIT

LD161823 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] A major step has been taken regarding Soviet-U.S. negotiations on removing medium-range missiles from Europe. Many obstacles, however, still remain, and a lot of effort will be needed to eliminate them. This task, which is not an easy one, will be entrusted to the negotiators in Geneva when they meet again on 23 April. Meanwhile, Washington is expected to clarify its position in response to Mikhail Gorbachev's additional proposals made during his talks with George Shultz. These proposals relate primarily to short-range missiles, the elimination of which the United States has insisted upon, together with its Western allies. Shultz has already informed U.S. allies about the course and outcome of the Moscow dialogue.

As could have been expected, the reports from Moscow indicate that both sides have never before been so close to an agreement on missiles, yet neither Moscow nor Washington is certain that the agreement will be implemented by the end of this year. In addition, no answer has been given to the question of whether Reagan and Gorbachev will meet before the end of the year. In Shultz' view, which has also been maintained by Moscow, the meeting between the two statesmen will have to be both well-prepared and meaningful. In other words, if the Geneva negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear missiles make some progress -- and it will not be long before we know if progress has been made -- all the necessary prerequisites will be met for the leaders of the two superpowers to meet for the third time.

The invitation to Gorbachev to visit the United States is still open, but this is not very significant unless there is an agreement on missiles or if the negotiations continue indefinitely. Moscow, in other words, is of the view that the United States is in no hurry, and that the visit by Gorbachev will remain a question mark as long as Reagan is in the White House. Of course, this is only speculation, for Shultz visit to Moscow did not reveal all the details of the exhaustive dialogue, and there is no way of knowing what direction Soviet-U.S. relations will take over the next few months. At a press conference in Moscow, Shultz was very cautious in making any predictions, which in no way means that he did not have much to say or that he was displeased with the dialogue. This, in any case, was confirmed by Reagan himself. Perhaps Moscow expected more from the visit, but if the way in which the Moscow press convered the visit is anything to go by, it seems that the Soviet side is, on the whole, pleased with the progress that was made. True, a status quo remains as regards SDI. However, Moscow harbored no illusions that the United States might change its position on this issue.

All in all, the progress made in negotiations on removing medium-range missiles from Europe should, despite the fact that it will be some time before the goal is attained, lead to an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations, which is no small thing.

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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